

Britain wins farming round

ing that he had not had a chance to study the United States' announcement of intentions, that he was ready to comply with the provisions of the Smith Act, and that he would resign his position 502 in its entirety, but on the question of sovereignty over the Falklands was not negotiable.

He did not think the British nationality of the United Nations' Secretary

General the Falklands coast, looking for any advance notice of British troops. The aircraft, heavily armed and propeller-driven, can fly extremely low and slowly, and were used with devastating effect during the anti-guerrilla campaigns of the mid-1970s.

State radio and television stepped up broadcasts of patriotic music,

"I do not believe the Security Council will decide to entrust the Secretary with a negotiation. All this is very difficult without the parties' agreement,"

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Government and MSC may clash on youth scheme

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The Government is likely to risk direct conflict with the Manpower Services Commission and Mr David Young, its new chairman, by insisting that school-leavers who refuse a place on the new youth training scheme should be denied supplementary benefit.

Senior ministers are still extremely reluctant that benefit should be paid to those who do not take part in the £1,100m scheme, despite a unanimous recommendation by the commission to that effect.

The plan to withhold benefit from what the Government hopes will be a small minority of 16-year-olds when the scheme is fully operational at the end of 1983 was condemned as a form of "conscripted" by the TUC and voluntary groups when it was disclosed in the Government's training White Paper at the end of last year.

The MSC is due to publish on Tuesday the report of a joint union and employer task group which was unanimously approved by the commission last week and which proposes significant changes to the scheme.

It argues that allowances to young people on the scheme should be increased to £28 from the planned level of £15 a week and that the social security benefit should remain available for those who do not take part.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, is thought to favour the proposal to increase the allowance.

But while no formal decision has yet been taken by the Cabinet, Mr Tebbit and his senior colleagues are believed to be adamant that

those who decide not to take up new places on a scheme intended to guarantee every 16-year-old a year's basic industrial training cannot expect to be paid by the state.

Senior union leaders are delighted at what they see as their success in persuading both the Confederation of British Industry and the independent members of the commission to join forces with them in backing the task group report.

Mr Tebbit is likely to argue that the decision on who is eligible for benefit is one for the Department of Health and Social Security.

Well before the White Paper, several ministers, including Mr James Prior, Mr Tibbitt's predecessor, were already inclined to withhold social security from young people refusing places on a training programme.

The Government is cautious about the task group's recommendation that the scheme should be extended to cover all 16-year-olds in work as well as those without a job.

Although the Government is committed to an integrated training scheme in the long term some Ministers take the view that the huge task of organizing the scheme, which would provide 300,000 places by September 1983, needs to be completed before further expansion can be envisaged.

Print dispute

Dismissal notices went out last night to 168 machine minders at the Eric Benmore Printing Works, Liverpool, over unofficial disruptive action in a pay dispute.



"Times" past and present: Keyboard operators at work on (left) a Linotype and (right) a new visual display unit.

The Times bids farewell to old technology

By Alan Hamilton

This edition of *The Times* is a milestone on a road which, for this newspaper in the recent past, has been unlit by the torch of progress. It is the last to be produced in any part by hot-metal composition, the last living relative of Johann Gutenberg's fifteenth-century brainchild, movable type.

From Monday the entire newspaper will be set by photocomposition and computer, a means known to all who work with it, whether or not they comprehend its mysteries, as New Technology. Its novelty, however, extends only to Fleet Street; elsewhere in the world it is a common and established way of producing print.

The *Times* must be circumspect in its claims. We are, to be exact, the first British broadsheet national newspaper to be set entirely by photocomposition. A similar process is already employed at the *Daily Mirror*. But the *Mirror* is a paper of

small pages, short stories, and pictures. *The Times* is a newspaper of words; a recent 34-page edition contained 1,222,945 individual characters of type, and to set such a weight of words each night, mostly within the tight confines of a late afternoon and early evening, is a task which hovers permanently and dangerously close to the impossible.

It has been a revolution by stealth, if only because such profound changes must by nature attract their share of mischance, and a newspaper is a nakedly public place to make mistakes. The first editorial pages "went cold" on March 16, 1981, and the last — the front and the back — on March 23 this year, leaving only the classified advertisements set in metal. They appear by that means for the last time today.

To sell the benefits of new technology to the reader is difficult, for he is likely to notice only its failings, although he may observe a cleaner and crisper imprint of print on paper. Its advan-

tages are chiefly economic; what was once the work of 375 men in the composing areas of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* will become the work of 186, and the traditional demarcations of the print craft have already been reduced to allow one man to set type, make up pages and read proofs, three jobs whose boundaries in the past were not crossed.

Mr Bill Gillespie, managing director of Times Newspapers, said: "The introduction of new technology is a significant factor in the survival of *The Times*. For a newspaper like ours with a heavy set, there is no question that it is worthwhile."

But it could not have been undertaken at a worse time. Mr George Vowles, head printer of *The Times*, said: "We bought it in at a time of recession, with three million people already unemployed. We did it while the ownership of the newspaper was changing, and while the paper itself was being radically altered."

"We thought we would be able to gain our expertise on the *Times* supplements. But then, with the change of ownership, we had to go directly to converting the newspaper itself. We have done it in a year. I would not apologize to anyone; I think we have done a remarkable job."

Training printers to new skills has been like asking the master masons who raised Gothic cathedrals suddenly to work in concrete. The heat and noise of hot metal composing machines has given way to cool, clean computer keyboards in carpeted rooms. The juggling of metal in a steel frame to make a page has been replaced by the cutting and pasting of paper on a drawing board.

The system was designed for direct input of copy by journalist and advertising staff, but that day is not yet with us. What the keys is the central issue wherever the new technology is introduced.

Photocomposition is the third great revolution to upturn the printing craft since Gutenberg overtook the woodcut, and *The Times* has been in the forefront of them all.

In 1814 John Walter installed at *The Times* the first steam printing press, four times faster than his competitors' hand presses. He set out with his operatives that *The Times* remained a non-union shop for a century. In 1872 the newspaper was the first national daily to install a mechanical typesetting machine, which set type twice as fast as a man picking it letter by letter from a case. Not until 1890 did any other London daily risk such progress.

It is the Linotype, the successor to that first typesetting machine, which has been made redundant at *The Times*, and will become obsolete at *The Sunday Times* when that newspaper, too, is converted.

Science report

Alligator males prefer it hot

By the Staff of "Nature"

Although for most species being male or female is determined genetically at fertilization, the sex of alligator offspring is not fixed until about two weeks after fertilization and the outcome is determined by the temperature of the egg during that period.

That is the conclusion of laboratory and field studies carried out by Dr Mark Ferguson from Queen's University, Belfast, and Dr Ted Joanon of the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge in Grand Chenier, Louisiana. They first demonstrated experimentally that eggs kept at 30°C or below all hatched into females whereas those kept at 34°C or above all hatched into males. Between those two temperatures varying proportions of males and females hatched.

To see what bearing those dramatic results had on the wild population, the temperatures of many nests throughout the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge were carefully monitored. Unlike birds, which carefully incubate their eggs to keep them at a constant temperature, alligators make large untidy nests of rotting vegetation which are abandoned after egg-laying.

Dr Ferguson and Dr Joanon found that in nests at dry sites a temperature of about 35°C was maintained and all the hatchlings that eventually emerged were males. In contrast, the temperature in the more numerous nests in very wet sites throughout the marsh was around 30°C and eggs from these nests produced only female hatchlings.

To get an idea of the effects of temperature throughout the whole population of the refuge, the sex of 8,000 offspring from all types of nest, were recorded for four years. Overall five females emerged for every male, a ratio later compensated for by the fact that adult males mate several females in any breeding season.

Previous studies, largely in the laboratory, have shown that temperature determines sex in some other reptiles. Dr Ferguson and Dr Joanon speculate that dinosaurs were of one sex or the other depending on the temperature of the egg. If so, that may have been an important element in their downfall.

The small increases in temperature thought to have occurred at the end of the Cretaceous period, when dinosaurs became extinct, may have had a profound and ultimately disastrous effect on the ratio between males and females.

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New Sunday paper set to go

By a Staff Reporter

Britain's first new national Sunday newspaper since the launch of the *Sunday Telegraph* 21 years ago goes on sale tomorrow. *The Mail On Sunday* will attempt to capture what its proprietor, Lord Rothermere, has described as the middle ground between the haughty papers and the naughty papers.

Associated Newspapers, publishers of the *Daily Mail*, have not had a Sunday paper since the demise of their *Sunday Dispatch* in 1960. The new publication will help to spread the overheads of Associated's extensive Fleet Street printing plant, which have been borne entirely by the *Daily Mail* since its closure by Associated of the London Evening News in October 1980.

Mr Bernard Shrimley, a former editor of *The Sun* and the *News of the World*, who is now editor of *The Mail On Sunday*, said yesterday that his paper would be quite distinct from the weekday *Daily Mail*, but would follow that newspaper's traditional political outlook of independent Conservatism.

Mr Shrimley has assembled a formidable team of writers. John Osborne will be the paper's television critic, and other familiar names in the first issue include Jilly Cooper, Brian Walden, Michael Parkinson and Sebastian Coe. Captain Mark Phillips has agreed to write occasionally on equestrianism. *The Mail On Sunday* will rely heavily on book serialisations, and tomorrow's issue will include the first instalment of the memoirs of Billie Jean King, the tennis player.

Associated has been seeking to launch a Sunday paper for at least four years, but has only recently been able to find sufficient spare printing capacity. The end of the *Evening News*, and a change in the arrangements for producing the *Mirror Group's Sunday People*, which is printed on contract by Associated, have released the necessary plant at Associated's New Carmelite House in London.

For a 13-week trial period, extra copies of the new paper will also be printed in

Manchester, at the printing plant jointly owned by Associated and *The Guardian*.

Present arrangements allow for a maximum print run of about two million copies, and Mr Shrimley said yesterday that he expected half a million firm orders by the time the paper appeared.

Associated are hoping for an initial circulation of about 1.2 million, rising gradually to 1.6 million. Their principal target is the *Sunday Express*, now the only remaining middle-ground Sunday but with an aging readership and diminishing sales. The intention is to cut-to-the-chase the new paper's readership should be in the ABC1 social categories.

Profits of Associated Newspapers, which are generated by oil and property as well as publishing, fell from £22.5m to £16.2m this year, the greatest drop being the *Daily Mail*, which lost an estimated £3m through having to carry all the overheads of its printing plant.

Children trick man out of £500

Two young children yesterday tricked a man aged 90 out of his life savings (Our Sheffield Correspondent writes).

A girl aged five and a boy aged 10 called at Mr Gilbert McKenzie's flat in Cavendish Row, Broomhall, Sheffield, offering to sell flowers.

Mr McKenzie, who is partially deaf and disabled, refused to buy any, but he allowed the girl to use his lavatory. As he showed her the way, the boy sneaked into the flat and stole £500 from Mr McKenzie's wallet.

Mr McKenzie, a retired engineering worker, said: "They were only young kids and you don't suspect they might do something like this to you."

Heritage hope

Conservationists have to salvage many of the features of Barlaston Hall, which was sold by the Wedgwood Pottery group for £1 last September. Save Britain's Heritage is hoping to convert the listed building near Stone, Staffordshire into four flats instead of the seven originally planned. Sophie Andreae, a spokesman, said the scheme would keep rooms intact. Original plaster and woodwork would be restored.

Karpov leading

Anatoly Karpov was last night leading with 8½ points, in the 13th and final round of the Philips and Drew King's chess tournament at County Hall, London. Four of the seven games had been finished and Karpov was matched against Boris Spassky, former world champion.

Unions unite

The National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, merges with the Transport and General Workers' Union today. The Department of Employment's certification officer yesterday overruled last-minute objections to the merger.

Blast kills two

Two RAF men were killed in an explosion at the Royal Aircraft Establishment base at West Freugh near Stranraer, yesterday. They were among a team of four working on a bombing range.

Stephenson's 'Statesman' More analytical approach expected

By David Nicholson-Lord

A more reflective, diverse and less overtly abrasive tone is expected in the pages of the new *Statesman* magazine with the appointment as editor of Mr Hugh Stephenson, former editor of *The Times* Magazine News.

Unlike Mr Bruce Page Mr Stephenson will not arrive at the magazine's offices in Great Trawick Street with a reputation as a steamrollering investigative journalist. His style, both personally and professionally is altogether cooler, more measured and more analytical.

Magazine staff who opposed his appointment after initial fears of a Social Democratic takeover, will find his style more to their liking than they imagine, however. Mr Stephenson is joining an organization which sets much store by participation and he is viewed as a skilled harmonizer and a firm egalitarian.

He said yesterday that he wanted to see a magazine

containing "a large number of different elements because there are large numbers of different people who buy it for large numbers of reasons".

In fact his most pressing concern will probably be mounting losses and declining circulation, from 93,000 in 1965 to 37,500 last year, a decline which continued under Mr Page.

Mr Stephenson added: "It seems increasingly likely that we are going to get another Thatcher government in this country. Over the next five years the scene is going to be wide open for a serious journal of the left, especially since Fleet Street is moving to the right."

Mr Stephenson's background is discernibly elitist. He is the son of an ambassador, was educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford, where was a history exhibitioner and president of the union.

He did National Service as a naval officer, joined the diplomatic service and by 1963 was a second secretary in Bonn. He then made a surprising switch of career, joining *The Times* as economic correspondent under the auspices of Mr Peter Jay, his former contemporary at Winchester and Oxford, who was then the paper's economic editor.

He became business news editor in 1972, served on the Wilson committee on the City but left the paper last year after the changes in owner and editorship. Since then his career, ranging from the purchase of the magazine *History Today* to a leadership job on *The Guardian*, has assumed an indeterminate look.

Friends describe him as reserved, with a dry wit and a good sense of humour. His brand of socialism is said to be Croslandite, pragmatic and non-ideological.

No closed shop ballots likely for two years

By our Labour Correspondent

The Government appears certain to wait for two years after its new Employment Bill becomes law before enforcing the clause providing for workplace ballots on whether a closed shop should continue.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, denied yesterday that the widely reported speech by Dr James McFarlane, director general of the Engineering Employers Federation, criticizing the Government's fresh curbs on the closed shop, reflected a "major difference" between the EEF and the Government.

Dr McFarlane told a *Financial Times* industrial relations conference that "in general we have no enthusiasm for the 1982 Employment Bill's proposals for reviewing the closed shops" and added that the Government should defer until after the next general election, the provision for periodic reviews of existing closed shops.

At the same conference yesterday, Mr Tebbit went out of his way to point out that he had already made it plain "that I was minded to give one or two years after Royal Assent for proper preparation for ballots before I brought it into force".

Mr Tebbit added: "The headline about that should have been Small Disagreement with the EEF. Mr Tebbit claimed yesterday was over the federation's argument that employers should be legally empowered to lay off their employees in the event of industrial action by others."

Mr Shirley Williams, SDP MP for Crosby told the conference that her party had yesterday put down amendments to the Employment Bill, seeking individual secret ballots for national union officers.

Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the TUC said yesterday that unions would defend themselves against the 1982 Employment Bill (Tin Jones writes). He told the Welsh TUC Congress at Llandudno: "Tebbit's law has been conceived in malice and born out of hostility to the very idea of trade unionism."

Test-tube baby research questioned

By Nicholas Timmins

Some forms of research using the test-tube baby technique and some of the uses to which it could be put should be banned, Mr Ian Kennedy, reader in law at King's College London and the 1980 Reith lecturer, said yesterday.

A standing Government-appointed committee should be set up to examine new techniques made possible by medical science so that ethical issues could be tackled "before we are overtaken by events", he said.

Speaking at the National Association of Family Planning Doctors annual meeting in London, Mr Kennedy said the ever-rising consideration with new techniques which affect fertility must be the interests of the child.

"Surrogate mothers" who agree to bear a child for another woman, using either artificial insemination or the test-tube baby technique, should be outlawed. Children so produced might be damaged by the consequences, he said. There were other ways for "childless couples to acquire a child; adoption was one."

Tests on embryos created by *in vitro* fertilization, the test-tube baby technique, should also be banned where they are created with the potential for human life, only for the purposes of testing. Mr Kennedy also expressed reservations about the frozen storage of human embryos created by the test-tube baby technique. Storage might damage the embryos, he said.

Agricultural advice for Third World

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A new programme to persuade Third World countries to make more use of Britain's agricultural expertise was launched by the British Council yesterday.

The council's offices in 78 countries will supply information both on the availability of advisers, equipment and technical services, and on courses at British universities and other institutions.

Dr Tom Craig-Cameron, senior officer in charge of agricultural projects, emphasized that it was in no sense an aid programme. "The objectives were to promote commercial services on a commercial basis and to fill places in educational institutions in this country which had been affected by financial cuts."

Since many potential clients are from the world's poorer nations, it is hoped that much of the finance will come from agencies such as the World Bank, the Asian, African and Inter-American Development Bank and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Overseas selling prices: Bananas £1.00, Apples £1.20, Pears £1.10, Grapes £1.30, Oranges £1.40, Lemons £1.50, Limes £1.60, Mangoes £1.70, Pineapples £1.80, Watermelons £1.90, Melons £2.00, Cucumbers £2.10, Potatoes £2.20, Onions £2.30, Carrots £2.40, Peas £2.50, Beans £2.60, Tomatoes £2.70, Lettuce £2.80, Spinach £2.90, Broccoli £3.00, Cauliflower £3.10, Brussels Sprouts £3.20, Peas in Pod £3.30, Broad Beans £3.40, Kidney Beans £3.50, Lentils £3.60, Chickpeas £3.70, Mung Beans £3.80, Soybeans £3.90, Black Beans £4.00, Navy Beans £4.10, Pigeon Peas £4.20, Adzuki Beans £4.30, Mung Beans £4.40, Soybeans £4.50, Black Beans £4.60, Navy Beans £4.70, Pigeon Peas £4.80, Adzuki Beans £4.90, Mung Beans £5.00, Soybeans £5.10, Black Beans £5.20, Navy Beans £5.30, Pigeon Peas £5.40, Adzuki Beans £5.50, Mung Beans £5.60, Soybeans £5.70, Black Beans £5.80, Navy Beans £5.90, Pigeon Peas £6.00, Adzuki Beans £6.10, Mung Beans £6.20, Soybeans £6.30, Black Beans £6.40, Navy Beans £6.50, Pigeon Peas £6.60, 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Breakaway buoys to be banned

Metal buoys which are a hazard to ships and smaller boats when they break adrift from oil rigs in the North Sea are to be banned, the Department of Energy has announced. Some of the big steel canister buoys occasionally wash ashore on Shetland beaches. (Jonathan Willis writes.)

The breakaway buoys drifting at sea are a hazard to North Sea fishermen and yacht skippers. Any small wooden vessel hitting one in the dark would have little chance of survival and they are difficult to detect by radar if there is a sea running.

The buoys are used to mark anchors on oil rigs and although the industry is getting better at recovering them, unmarked buoys are a problem for coastguards. The cost of recovering them has to be paid out of public funds.

Concern about the dangerous flotsam has led the Department of Energy to announce the ban on steel buoys for most purposes in the North Sea oilfields. As from May 1 next year, soft buoys will have to be used.

Prison officers sent for trial

Five prison officers facing charges of conspiracy to defraud were yesterday committed for trial by Liverpool magistrates. But another officer, Mr George Rimmer, of Heathfield Road, Southport, was discharged.

The five are alleged to have overruled prisoners in the canteen at Walton Prison, Liverpool, between April, 1979, and October, 1980. They are: Peter Baylison, of 10, The Crown, Southport; Patrick Flynn, of Oakham Drive, Fazakerley; Michael Kelly, of 10, The Crown, Southport; William Rose, of 10, The Crown, Southport; and David Ashcroft, of 10, The Crown, Southport.

Court order

Anthony William Brand-Sackey, a student, aged 17, of Oak Tree Close, Leeds, was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure at Lees Crown Court yesterday for the murder of Mrs Malika Dheerasinghe, aged 29, a cleaner at his former school.

Coach fined

Raymond Bunkell, aged 32, of Kempton Drive, Cornard, Suffolk, was fined £200 by Hereford magistrates yesterday after pleading guilty to using insulting words and behaviour towards Hereford United's officials during a match in March.

Army wife killed

Police launched a murder hunt yesterday after an army corporal's wife was found murdered. Mrs Susan Neil, aged 22, had been beaten and strangled when her husband found her in her bed at army married quarters in Willens Park, Aldershot, Hampshire.

Aid warning

Lord Justice Ormrod criticized the legal aid authorities in the County of London yesterday for partly financing intractable disputes over children used as "footballs" between problem families and local authorities.

New on the air

Radio Cambridgeshire, the BBC's twenty-third local radio station, goes on the air today for 42 hours a week covering the county from studios in Cambridge and Peterborough.

Graves dispute

Funerals and cremations in Liverpool will be halted from next Tuesday if 140 grave diggers carry out their threat to strike in protest at city council plans to cut the wages bill by £50,000.

Police in web of corruption, informant says

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A web of alleged police corruption in which officers investigated crimes in which they had taken part, and in which one officer tipped off criminals about police surveillance and another passed on police documents to criminals was described, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday by an important informant.

Mr Michael Gervaise said that men connected with a burglary in Birmingham escaped arrest after being warned by the police. He added that some police officers belonged to the same Freemasons' lodge as people involved in the £3m silver bullion robbery in Essex in 1980.

Mr Gervaise, who admitted his part in the robbery and gave information, said two men who received the large reward given after most of the bullion was recovered, were friendly with a police officer who was himself friendly with a man still wanted for the robbery.

Living evidence in a burglary case, Mr Gervaise already told the court earlier this week that he believed a police inquiry was taking place into possible corruption.

Mr Gervaise, who has admitted crimes involving more than £5m and named 41 people to the police, was called as a prosecution witness in the case of Mr John Godwin, aged 40, of Hertfordshire, and Mr Brian Reader, aged 43, of Blackheath, south London, who have pleaded not guilty to burglary charges.

After he arrived in court earlier in the hearing Mr Gervaise was treated as a hostile witness by the prosecution. He said he made statements against Mr Godwin and Mr Reader because he was told to do so by the police.

Under cross-examination he said that he changed his mind because of fears that crimes in which the police had been involved would be revealed and his "supergrass" status would be affected.

On Wednesday, Mr Gervaise said a Detective Insp Derek Ramsey, of Scotland Yard's Robbery Squad had been involved in crimes with him. Yesterday, still under cross-examination, Mr Gervaise alleged that Mr Ramsey and two other officers had been involved in up to 10 crimes in the 1970s.

Questions asked about letter

Mr Gervaise was asked about a letter he had received from Mr Michael Sewell, who is wanted by the police in connection with the silver bullion robbery and an earlier offence, in which Mr Sewell referred to Mr Ramsey and documented earlier. Mr Gervaise said he thought the material would be passed to the two defendants.

Yesterday, Mr Gervaise said he passed on details of his links with Mr Ramsey to Mr Sewell to use because Mr Ramsey was involved in the arrest of Mr Sewell for a robbery at Lambeth Town Hall. Pointers to the relationship between the policeman and Mr Gervaise could be found in police records which could be supplied by another officer, Mr Gervaise said. But he would not name the officer.

Mr Timothy Cassel, for the prosecution, asked if he was not worried that Mr Sewell might use the evidence against him after Mr Gervaise had given information against Mr Sewell. Mr Gervaise said he had not been worried.

Cross-examined by Mr Stephen Leslie, for Mr Godwin, Mr Gervaise said he knew nothing about a burglary at Whetstone police station and declined to answer whether he knew "anyone" about £25,000 in jewellery taken from the station.



There is a surprise in store for the children, *The Times* of May 1, 1912 recorded, who go to Kensington Gardens to feed the ducks on the morning. Seventy years later the statue of Peter Pan blowing on a pipe with fairies, mice and squirrels all around, may no longer be a surprise for youngsters, but it still proved an attraction for Daniel and Damian Todd, twins aged 3 years. The bronze figure was the work of Sir George Frampton and a May-day gift from Sir James Barrie.

Wife freed after killings

A mother who killed her two young daughters while depressed after her husband had left her walked free from court yesterday.

Mrs Mary Warner, aged 31, an infant teacher, of Tebury Gardens, Nailsea, Avon, had admitted murdering her daughters Victoria, aged six, and Joanne, aged four, with plastic bags after giving them tablets.

Placing her on probation for three years at Bristol Crown Court, Mr Justice Sheldon told her: "I have no doubt this is not a case for punishment, this is a case for help."

Mrs Warner had denied murdering her daughters but admitted their manslaughter by reason of diminished responsibility. The pleas were accepted by Mr Simon Tuckey, QC, for the prosecution.

Mr Tuckey said her husband, Mr Stephen Warner, a Bristol prison officer, left his wife shortly after last Christmas.

On New Year's Eve he told her he did not intend to return and that there was another woman. Mrs Warner committed the offences hours after their conversation Mr Tuckey said.

Inquest on fire victims told of wiring

Three elderly widows died in a fire at a Lancashire nursing home which, although registered for 12 residents, had 23 living there at the time, an inquest was told yesterday.

Experts found that the wrong wire had been used in the electrical system. The blaze was caused by repeated arcing and mechanical damage in the lighting circuit.

Mrs Mary Burns, a state registered nurse, said she was proprietor with her husband of the Northwood Nursing Home, in Blackburn, where Mrs Ada Barnes, aged 86, Mrs Margaret Foot, aged 93, and Mrs Charlotte Boersma, aged 76, died on November 9 last year.

Mrs Burns told Mr George Graham, the coroner, that she had informed the area's social services department about the extra residents by telephone, although not by letter, whereupon an official had visited the home.

Mrs Mary Granger, an assistant at the home at the time, said when the fire alarm sounded, she tried four times to dial the fire brigade but could not get through. She called Miss Lynda Catterall, the matron on an internal line.

Miss Catterall said she helped to supervise the removal of residents to the ground floor. "There was a lot of shouting and screaming," she said.

She and others tried to get into the room where the fire had started but were driven back by smoke.

Mr Roy Burns said the eight-bedroom building was completely rewired when he and his wife took it over in 1978. There were fire detectors in every room and fire alarms, although they were not directly linked to the fire station.

Mr Joseph Wilson, the electrician who rewired the home, said he did not think there were faults in his work. But Mr Herbert Bamford, a forensic scientist, said copper wire had been used incorrectly.

Supt Frank Taylor said no police action would be taken against anyone in connection with the deaths, although proceedings were being considered by Lancashire County Council in respect of the licence.

The coroner, recording verdicts of misadventure, said: "Three old ladies were kept in an attic room. To all intents and purposes they were shut away from the world, and bedfast."

Lords will take on 'sus' law cases

By Frances Gibb

The Metropolitan Police have won leave to appeal to the House of Lords over a High Court ruling that prosecutions brought under the now defunct "sus" law, or section four of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, are illegal.

The police want to challenge a test ruling by the High Court in February which affected more than 100 potential prosecutions throughout London where defendants had been charged before the Act was repealed last August.

Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Woolf, sitting in the divisional court, held that Mr Eric Crowther, the stipendiary magistrate, had been wrong to allow a prosecution on a "sus" charge to proceed against Casimir Simeon, a student aged 18.

They issued an order prohibiting the magistrate from continuing the proceedings and an order of mandamus requiring him to dismiss the charge against Mr Simeon.

The charge that Mr Simeon, of Tottenham, north London, was "a suspected person, loitering with intent to commit an arrestable offence" had been made before August 27, 1981, when that section of the Vagrancy Act was repealed and replaced by the Criminal Attempts Act, 1981.

The police sought leave to appeal to the House of Lords in order, they said, to clarify the law, but were refused. They were then able to seek leave directly from the House of Lords itself, and that has been granted.

In the meantime Mr Simeon remains on unconditional bail, his case adjourned until the police had said they would offer no evidence in the outstanding cases.

Mr Simeon's lawyer, Mr Neville Kesselman, said he was continuing with proceedings for the committal of Mr Crowther for contempt of court. Mr Crowther declined to dismiss the case after the High Court ruling and instead agreed to adjourn it at the request of the lawyers for the Metropolitan Police pending the Lords appeal.

Mr Kesselman said that if the police were not going to prosecute it was wrong to use his client as a device for clarifying the law.

Twelve tomes will bind together Ulster law

From Craig Seton, Belfast

The mighty task of putting together in 12 volumes, totalling nearly 10,000 pages, all the legislation affecting Northern Ireland since 1921 should be completed in the province this year.

Yesterday, the first three volumes of the second edition of *Statutes Revised, Northern Ireland* was presented to Lord Lowry, the province's Lord Chief Justice, by Lord Gormie, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office.

The 12 volumes will replace the first edition published more than 25 years ago. The new work is costing £500,000 to produce and will cost £750 to buy. It will cover all Acts of Parliament of England, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom passed before 1921 affecting Northern Ireland; acts of the former Stormont Parliament in the province and measures of the ill-fated Northern Ireland Assembly; and scores of Orders in Council in the House of Commons under direct rule.

The first three volumes cover the period from 1921 to 1963. The new works will not include the text of acts passed by the United Kingdom Parliament after 1920.

The second edition will bring together nearly 1,500 individual items of legislation up to March 1981. The full text is being made available on magnetic tape in the first step towards an electronic data base for law in Northern Ireland, giving the legal profession the considerable advantage of instant retrieval.

Professor Colin Campbell of the Law Faculty at Queens University, Belfast said: "This new edition is a breakthrough. It marks an important start in establishing a data base of Northern Ireland law in computer readable form. It may mean that Northern Ireland will take a lead in using modern technology in the task of tracing and retrieving specific provisions from existing law."

The Statutes Revised, Northern Ireland, Second Edition, (Stationery office £750).

Minister defends drug decision

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, yesterday defended the Government's decision to over-ride its drug safety advisory body and refuse approval for the long-term use of the injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera.

The drug's manufacturers, meanwhile, said the decision was "a political response to pressure groups", and some doctors who already use the controversial contraceptive long-term on their own responsibility, said they would continue to do so.

The Campaign Against Depo-Provera, which challenges the drug's safety and says it is used of socially deprived and black women without their proper consent, welcomed the decision, although Mr Clarke denied that pressure from lay bodies had influenced the Government.

Ujoah, the manufacturer, said: "We deplore the way in which obvious political pressure has over-ruled scientific evidence. Neither society nor the women of the UK are well served by such abuse of a supposedly rational process."

The drug had been used for 20 years in millions of women for long-term contraception and was safe and effective, the company said. It is used in 80 countries, although in the United States approval has been refused.

Mr Clarke said the Government had taken the unprecedented step of rejecting the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines because the committee's recommendation had been "very guarded".

The committee recommended that the drug should be used only as a last resort, where all other forms of contraception were unsuitable or their side effects unacceptable, and that it attached four warnings to the long-term use of the drug: that it can be secreted in breast milk, that doctors should check women are not pregnant when it is given, that in monkeys it was 50 times the normal dose tumours had developed (although "the relevance of this to man has not been established"), and that a few cases of breast cancer had been reported (although "no causal relationship has been established").

Mr Clarke said there was no way of enforcing a restriction making it a contraceptive of last resort. The Government believed the possible risks outweighed the benefits, and there was the question of whether informed consent could be given by some of the women for whom it might be used, or the severely mentally ill or mentally handicapped.

Some say it should be used on promiscuous women who keep having abortions. I do not think that would be very popular."

On BBC Radio, Mr Clarke said: "There have been some appalling cases over the last 10 to 20 years of dangerous drugs being used on each individual doctor cannot make a judgment about whether a particular drug is necessarily safe. They rely on the licensing system."

In a Third World country, such as Thailand, where the drug has been widely used, a different judgment might be made.

In Britain, with other forms of contraception available, the benefits offered were small.

Dr Elizabeth Wilson, coordinator of Glasgow's family planning services, said she too would still use it long-term.



Cricket and Money Mike Brearley takes a stance.

The Empire crumbled. Wars came and went. Men walked on the moon, and the world turned and changed.

But in one field at least, civilisation was upheld.

Cricket was cricket.

Until Mr Packer arrived and turned it into a circus.

Or so the story goes...

It's true that we've seen some pretty bad behaviour in the last few years. Batsmen kicking bowlers, umpires being deliberately knocked over - and far, far worse.

But we almost went to war with the Aussies over the 'bodyline' controversy. Fifty years ago.

And dodging the firecrackers in Karachi and the beer cans in Sydney has never exactly been a picnic.

Has money destroyed cricket? Has it devalued the players' motives?

There are no easy answers.

But Mike Brearley came up with some fascinating conclusions when we commissioned him to write an exclusive article as a run-in to the new season.

You'll find him in our Sports pages tomorrow. In amongst the News, Reviews, Business, the Arts and everything else that makes the Sunday Times compulsive reading for some 4 million people every weekend.

Mike Brearley's only human. Try as he might - and he certainly does - he can't be expected to provide a totally objective opinion.

But you can be sure there's one thing he always observes.

Fair play.

Catch him this Sunday.

Where Ratepayers threaten the Alliance

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

LOCAL ELECTIONS

unashamedly local. We invented community politics here 30 or 40 years ago."

The issues are the M25 and its slip roads; local playing fields; sewerage and the apparent concentration of the present Conservative administration in the interests of Romford, where Ratepayers are nothing if not suspicious of council spending.

The association, which links several residents and community organizations in the wards, has 6,500 members, united by newsletter. Mr Ronald Ower, a candidate in the Cranham ward and like many Havering residents a daily commuter into the centre of London, said Ratepayers' candidates have a large personal following.

He and his colleagues are resolutely anti-party. "In local affairs residents know most issues are non-political. Therefore, they seek constructive discussion on the merits of each case, value for money and constant attention to the needs of each ward, in order to keep the environment pleasant and services good."

Havering is a prosperous borough; the estate agent's window by Upminster station has little to offer below £40,000. It is the area to which rising East Enders have moved, and where better-off manual workers from Fords of Dagenham buy their homes. Even Mr Ronald Whitworth, the long-time Labour leader on the council (Labour has 10 seats), allows that the rather conservative characteristics of the borough as a whole.

But his party has plenty of issues and a solid core of support on such council estates as the gigantic development at Harold Hill. Labour protests that younger people in the borough cannot set up home because the Conservative council has been selling off too many houses and not building new homes.

Labour hopes to gain votes over the recent doubling of Mr Jack Moultrie, the Conservative leader, acknowledges that commuters face "astronomical" prices for their daily journeys. A typist travelling into London could face a bill of £10 to £15 a week.

Havering is entirely new territory for the Alliance.

The Liberals have no seats at present nor much history of success. The Social Democrats' two council seats were donated by Labour and Ratepayer defectors.

But the Alliance has mobilized 55 candidates for the election and according to their coordinator, Mrs Ann Gordon, their canvassing has turned up an encouraging number of people who are "undecided" but open to Alliance persuasion. A target for Alliance propaganda is the "extravagance" of the Conservatives.

That theme turns up, oddly enough, in the literature of all the parties opposing the present administration and focuses on the decision by the Conservatives to build a large leisure complex called the Dolphin Centre in Romford.

For the Tories, the Romford centre is part of a plan to create what their policy statement calls a "borough of opportunity". Mr Moultrie, no Thatcherite, is an old-style municipal Tory who probably gets much pleasure from building and doing things. He lauds his party's achievement in planting thousands of trees and reclaiming marshes in Rainham. To him, the SDP-Liberal Alliance has no policies and the Labour Party is "almost Communist".

FALKLANDS CRISIS

Americans may help British with equipment

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

British defence chiefs are expected to confer with the Americans this weekend over possible transatlantic help for the Falklands task force.

So far Britain has drawn heavily, though covertly, on United States intelligence services and on a variety of United States facilities at Ascension Island — the halfway supply base for ships steaming south.

Now the Ministry of Defence might even consider borrowing American equipment to supplement British stocks which were not built up with the present crisis in mind.

The United States Marine Corps, for instance, has over 100 Harrier helicopters which could be "loaned" in an emergency, assuming the marines can part with some.

These Harriers, like those in service with the RAF, are not fitted out for the air defence role practised by Sea Harriers on the task force's two aircraft carriers. But like a number of RAF aircraft which are now on their way to the South Atlantic, they could be adapted.

Hercules C130 transport aircraft are among other items of equipment common to both countries — and so are a number of other weapons.

like the Sea King helicopter and the Sidewinder missile which is not in service with British forces would involve re-training, which would take too long. Sources last night, however, explained that they had first to discover what kind of aid the Americans had in mind, and what facilities the task force commander, Rear Admiral John Woodward, needed most.

Would the Americans for instance be prepared to let British warships and auxiliaries use American supply vessels, including oilers at sea?

One source, while welcoming the diplomatic and psychological boost to Britain's Falklands campaign, had to admit that he could not think of anything which the task force badly lacked. By now a supply line has more or less been established to keep the front-line ships well stocked with fuel, food and ammunition.

What Admiral Woodward would really appreciate from the Americans is the use of an operating base which is nearer than Ascension Island and more congenial than South Georgia.

Task force poised

All quiet in the MEZ, ministry reports

By Our Defence Correspondent

The military situation remained uncertain and the atmosphere tense last night after Britain and Argentina imposed mutually exclusive zones around the Falkland Islands and threatened each other's ships and aircraft which intruded.

Some Argentine warships which have been patrolling their country's long coastline for the past two weeks were said to have moved to a position off Rio Grande, close to the outer limits of the 200-mile zone.

The Ministry of Defence, whose own task force is now presumed to be inside the zone, reported however no breaches of it by either Argentine warships or aircraft.

Britain for its part would seem to have refrained from bombing the 4,000-foot runway at Port Stanley — one of the early options open to the Government in its policy of sealing off the Argentine garrison.

In South Georgia, the white ensign was lowered to half-mast for the funeral of the Argentine prisoner who died in what the ministry will describe only as a "serious incident" last Monday.

Argentine sources have named him as Chief Petty Officer Felix Oscar Artuso and there are reports that he was shot. But the ministry, while confirming that his name was Artuso, are awaiting the results of a board of inquiry before giving further details. Other Argentine prisoners are among those giving evidence to the inquiry.

He was buried with full military honours at the ceremony in the tiny cemetery at Grytviken. The distance and the circumstances had prevented any

consultation with his next of kin about his burial. In Britain, where preparations continued for augmenting the task force and broadening the ministry's options, unofficial sources disclosed that no contingency plans to deal with an invasion of the Falklands had existed. That the task force had been assembled and dispatched within days, was a sublime example of British staff work.

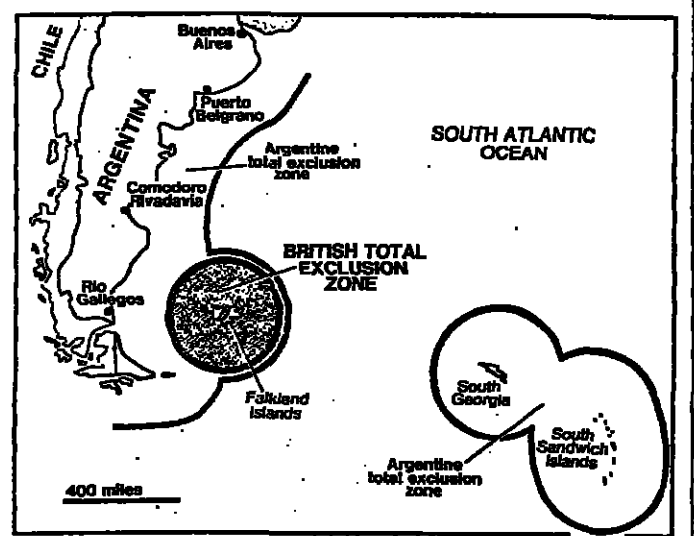
The latest preparations include imminent in-flight refuelling trials for Nimrod maritime patrol and Hercules transport aircraft at the Boscombe Down experimental establishment.

A number of both types have been fitted with refuelling systems which, in the case of the Hercules will significantly increase its present range of between 2,500 and 4,600 miles depending upon whether it is carrying 45,000 or 20,000 pounds.

The 3,000-ton British Telecom cable ship Iris, which will be used for ferrying stores around the task force, left Devonport for the South Atlantic.

Meanwhile Prince Charles, who is Colonel of the Welsh Guards, confirmed that the ministry has so far declined to do, that the 1st Battalion have been training in Wales with a possible excursion to the Falklands in mind.

He told the guards at a ceremony in which they received the freedom of Carmarthen: "The arduous training in the Welsh hills was to prepare for possible deployment in the South Atlantic. I am sure the people of Carmarthen would want to join me in wishing them well."



Junta to buy Brazilian anti-submarine planes

Sao Paulo, April 30 — Brazil said today that it was negotiating the sale of maritime patrol and submarine tracker aircraft to Argentina, which would significantly increase its capacity to trace British submarines operating in the South Atlantic.

"We are negotiating these planes with Argentina. That is all I am allowed to say," Senhor Paulo Lutz, spokesman for the government-run Embraer company, which builds the EMB111 twin-engine maritime patrol aircraft.

The Brazilian Air Force confirmed the negotiations and said that there could be more news this afternoon.

The EMB111 is a military version of the 18-seat civilian Bandeirante

developed by Brazil. In its maritime patrol version it has a range of up to 7,000 miles and can carry advanced radar and electronic submarine detection equipment, together with a light load of missiles and bombs.

Brazilian military analysts said it would "significantly increase" Argentina's capacity to trace British submarines operating in the South Atlantic.

An Air Force spokesman said it was virtually certain that EMB111 aircraft sold to Argentina would be new ones, but another spokesman said it was not impossible that the Brazilian Air Force would take some of the 12 aircraft it now has and make them available to Argentina on a rush basis. — UPI.

How Haig announced backing for Britain

Washington, April 30. — The following is the text of the statement by Mr Alexander Haig the American Secretary of State.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, the South Atlantic crisis is about to enter a new and dangerous phase in which large-scale military action is likely. I would like to bring you up to date.

We have made a determined effort to restore peace through implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 502. This resolution calls for an end to hostilities, the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the islands and a diplomatic settlement.

The United States made this extraordinary effort because the stakes in human lives and international order require it.

From the outset, the United States has been guided by the basic principle of the rule of law and the peaceful settlement of disputes. The collapse of that principle could only bring chaos and suffering.

We also made this effort because the crisis raised the vital issue of hemispheric solidarity at a time when the Communist adversary seeks positions of influence on the mainland of the Americas and latent territorial disputes called for unity and the resolute defence of principle.

We acted as well because the United States has the confidence of the parties. The United Kingdom is our closest ally, and Prime Minister Thatcher's Government looked to pursue a peaceful solution. We have also recently developed a better relationship with Argentina as part of our success in revitalizing the community of American states. President Galtieri also requested our involvement.

Under the direction of President Reagan, I participated in many days of intense discussions with the parties in search of a framework for implementing UN Security Council Resolution 502.

Our initial aim was to clarify the positions of the parties and to suggest how those positions might be reconciled.

As the prospects for more intense hostilities arose, we put forth an American proposal. It represented our best estimate of what the two parties could reasonably be expected to accept and was based squarely on our own principles and concerns for the rule of law.

We regard this as a fair and a sound proposal. It involves: a cessation of hostilities; withdrawal of both Argentine and British Forces; termination of sanctions; establishment of a United States-United Kingdom-Argentina interim authority to maintain the agreement; continuation of the traditional local administration with Argentine participation; procedures for encouraging cooperation in the development of the islands and a framework for negotiation on final settlement.

We had reason to hope that the United Kingdom would consider a settlement along the lines of our proposal. But Argentina informed us yesterday that it could not accept it.

Argentina's position remains that it must receive an assurance now of eventual sovereignty or an immediate *de facto* role in governing the islands which would lead to sovereignty.

For its part, the British Government has continued to affirm the need to respect the views of the inhabitants in any settlement. The United States has thus far refrained from adopting measures in response to the seizure of the islands that could have interfered with our ability to work with both sides in the search for peace.

The British Government has shown complete understanding for this position. Now, however, in light of Argentina's failure to accept a compromise, we must take steps to underscore that the United States cannot and will not condone the use of unlawful force to resolve disputes.

The President has therefore ordered the suspension of all military exports to Argentina, the withholding of certification of Argentine eligibility for military sales, the suspension of new export-import bank credits and guarantees and the suspension of commodity credit corporation guarantees.

The President also directed that the United States will respond positively for requests for material support for British forces. There will, of course, be no direct United States military involvement. American policy will continue to be guided by our concern for the rule of law and our desire to facilitate an early and fair settlement.

The United States remains ready to assist the parties in finding that settlement. A strictly military outcome cannot endure over time. In the end there will have to be a negotiated outcome acceptable to the interested parties. Otherwise, we will all face unending hostility and insecurity in the South Atlantic.



Flying the flag: Air Commodore Brian Frow, Director of the Falkland Islanders Office in London.

Argentina's foreign debt

Repayments keep rolling in

New York, April 30. — Argentina is continuing to make prompt repayments on its foreign debts, except to banks in Britain according to international bankers here. Argentina has a total foreign debt of \$34,000m (£18,000m) including about \$21,000m borrowed by the Government.

The Argentine Government, which has said it needs another \$3,000m this year just to meet interest payments, apparently wants to demonstrate its readiness to meet foreign obligations. International bankers have, however, shown reluctance to grant fresh credits to Argentina, as they assess the impact of the crisis on an economy hit by high inflation and the trade embargo imposed by the European Community and some Commonwealth nations.

Britain has also frozen Argentine assets worth an estimated \$1,400m. Buenos Aires has reciprocated, and stopped debt repayments to London.

New York bankers expressed heightened concern about the Argentine economy, particularly about the

prospects for the austerity programme introduced by Senator Roberto Alemann, the Economy Minister, as well as the impact of the EEC ban on imports from Argentina.

They added that American banks, owed about \$9,000m were not making new loans to Argentina, though Buenos Aires was being given more time to make repayments on some existing short-term credits.

The agencies of a number of syndicated loans, previously held by banks in London, have been transferred to other financial centres, such as New York and Luxembourg, to facilitate repayments, the said.

The bankers said, however, that at least two British banks had kept their agencies in London, and they thought that Argentina was making repayments directly to other members of the syndicate.

Earlier this week senior European bankers in Luxembourg reported growing strains in the international financial community over demands by London institutions for a share of these repayments. — Reuters.

Reports from Luxembourg

said that London banks were making the demands on the grounds that most loan agreements required repayments to be shared out in proportion to the funds put up by each member of a lending consortium.

American bankers in New York did not confirm that they had received any demands from London, but they expected syndicate members to agree to share out payments. Some foreign bankers said, however, that their initial reaction would be not to agree to such demands.

They noted that Argentina had said that it was paying money owed to London into a blocked account at the New York branch of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina. Officials there said that money was flowing into the account, but declined to say how much had been deposited.

The foreign bankers also said that Britain's freeze on Argentine assets put London banks in a better position than institutions in other countries to attach or claim these holdings if the situation deteriorated. — Reuters.

Canadians 'very close' to Britain

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, said today that Canada was "very close" to Britain's position on the Falkland Islands but hinted that it would oppose a military solution (John Best writes from Ottawa). He was responding to a press conference questioner, who had suggested that Canada did not support Britain "one hundred per cent."

"We say the sovereignty question remains to be settled, the British say, and we say, that problems of sovereignty must not be resolved by resort to force." He added that any party that attempted to resolve the Falklands issue by force "will have our condemnation, obviously."

On your bike

Argentina has prepared a squad of motor cycle troops to head off any British attempt to land in the Falkland Islands at a remote spot. Argentine television showed the motor cycles being unloaded from a Hercules C-130 transport aircraft. The islands have only 60 miles of paved roads, and even four-wheel drive and tracked vehicles have difficulty moving over soft bogland and heath that

Hanoi's view

Vietnam announced its support for Argentina's seizure of the Falklands, citing resolutions on decolonization passed at the United Nations and non-aligned movement. It condemned Britain's attempt to regain the islands as an "act of colonialism."

Ulster advice

A medical officer on a hospital ship with the task force has asked a Belfast consultant for advice on the treatment of certain "war wounds" which have become commonplace in Northern Ireland. A health spokesman in Belfast confirmed the exchange but details were not revealed.

Visit called off

The Falklands dispute has caused its first diplomatic casualty in South-East Asia with the postponement of a visit to Britain by the Sultan of Brunei.

Britain seeks advice on Swedish request

By David Cross

A Swedish Government request for permission to interrogate one of the Argentine prisoners about the shooting of a Swedish girl in Buenos Aires five years ago has presented the British Government with a difficult and embarrassing problem.

The teenage girl, Miss Dagmar Hagelin, was last heard of in 1973 when she was reported to be in prison, lame and handcuffed to a bed. She was last seen by independent witnesses the year before when she was allegedly shot in the back as she tried to escape from an Argentine death squad.

According to the witnesses, the shots were fired by Captain Alfredo Astiz, who was in charge of Argentina's garrison in South Georgia until he was captured by British troops last weekend. He was then wound and died on board one of Britain's battleships in the South Atlantic.

Captain Astiz has been described by Spanish newspapers as "The Executioner" for his alleged role as head of a camp where many opponents of the Argentine government were being held. Thousands of left-wing Argentines disappeared.

A Foreign Office spokesman, who said yesterday that



Miss Hagelin: last seen in 1973

the Swedish request for access to the prisoner was under consideration, explained that the question raised "legal complications."

Under the terms of the Geneva Convention, prisoners captured during a war or other hostilities have to be treated with great care. They are, for example, allowed only to disclose brief details like their name and number. The spokesman said that Britain would adhere scrupulously to the Geneva Convention.

Healey hits out at Livingstone

Mr Denis Healey, the Deputy Leader of the Labour Party yesterday attacked Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the Leader of the Greater London Council, over an article saying that the Argentines had a perfect right to stay in possession of the Falkland Islands. It was published in *Labour Herald*, which Mr Livingstone edits jointly with Mr Ted Knight, leader of the Lambeth Council, and Mr Martin Warburton.

Criticising Mr Livingstone for publishing the article, Mr Healey told the *Feunty Workers' Conference* in Blackpool: "To have done that six days before a critical local election almost beggars belief."

Mr Healey said that if Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, "packed his hand in" as a go-between, it could be to Britain's advantage as there would then be an excuse for the American Administration not imposing economic sanctions on Argentina. This might be enough to force Argentina to make out its terms, and start negotiations.

Mr Healey urged Mrs Margaret Thatcher to be the first to seek United Nations mediation, and said he was glad Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, had not ruled this out.

The Welsh TUC, voted for the withdrawal "without delay" of the British naval task force, and the suspension of the exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands (The Jones writes from Llanidloes). Only three of the 400 delegates voted against the motion, which also called for the withdrawal of Argentine troops, and a peaceful settlement through the United Nations.

Mr Shridath Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat, has come out in favour of the British government's tough approach to the Falklands crisis (David Cross writes).

In a speech to a United Nations disarmament meeting in London earlier this week, Mr Ramphal said that Britain, in making a firm and unambiguous response to Argentine aggression, was "rendering a service to the international community as a whole."

Telex cut

AFP telex and telegram communications with the Falkland Islands ceased last night according to British Telecom. There has been no telephone contact with the islands since April 2. Telephone and telex links with Argentina were still open.

Four rules for press to censor itself

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 30

Argentina introduced measures to control foreign and local media today "for reasons of national security." The authorities warned anybody violating the rules that they would be liable to indefinite imprisonment.

The measure was published as a decree in the *Official Bulletin* this morning and took immediate effect. The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the armed forces summoned the editors of local newspapers and foreign and local wire services to their offices last night to announce the regulations, which were said to be necessary "due to the near state of war in the country."

There was no immediate indication of how news and information would be screened. Several hundred foreign correspondents in Buenos Aires received no direct approach today or encountered any difficulty filing stories.

The editors were told to practise "self-censorship" so that press censorship and other restrictions are not necessary. They were warned that sanctions would be imposed if they published news which could "damage the moral of the population."

Article 1 of the decrees stated: "All information and news coming from abroad and all information related to military operations and national security is subject to the control of the Joint Chiefs of Staff prior to its publication or broadcast by the media."

Article 2 states: "The Joint Chiefs of Staff will use the appropriate means and measures to enforce the decree."

Article 3 states: "All media directors or editors are personally and directly responsible for any violation of the decree."

Article 4 states: "Any media violation of the decree will be closed down and the editor or directors placed under arrest and at the disposal of the executive branch for undetermined length of time, notwithstanding other civil or penal sanctions which could be taken against him/her."

One of the three British journalists being held on espionage charges in Ushuaia told a local news agency: "If we were spies, we would be the worst ones in the world" (UPI reports).

Nocturnal Argentines, a private news agency, quoted Simon Winchester of the *Sunday Times* as saying: "We are in a state of anguish and uncertainty over our future."

Winchester, Ian Mather and Mr Tony Prime of *The Observer* have been held in Ushuaia, 2,225 miles south of Buenos Aires, since being detained two weeks ago near an airbase in the area and charged with espionage.

"Both myself and my colleagues hope to win our freedom," Mr Winchester said. Defence lawyers will appeal against an order that they be held under arrest pending trial at the federal court in Comodoro Rivadavia.

Mr Winchester said: "The three men, who are now being held at Ushuaia, will spend the day playing ping-pong, reading and listening to the radio. He claimed that the espionage charges against them were ridiculous. At no time did the three attempt to hide their movements, nor did they gather any information that would not be available in specialized military publications on newstands in Buenos Aires. He and the two other journalists are treated well by the Argentine authorities."

Correction

In the report "Home backs force as a last resort" on page 6 yesterday, the word "military" was incorrect. The opening sentence should have read: "Military force is morally legitimate as a last resort in the circumstances of the Falkland Islands crisis." Cardinal Hume states in an article published today.

Subjects who may never be citizens

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Four hundred or more Falkland Islanders and supporters in the United Kingdom, earnestly request that Mrs Thatcher and her Government reconsider the terms of the British Nationality Bill in order to accord full British citizenship to all Islanders of British descent.

The Falklands Islanders Office, pressing their case, said the act conferred second-class citizenship on several hundred Falkland Islanders who did not have grand parents born in the United Kingdom but whose pure British nationality extended unbroken since the early nineteenth century.

An amendment to the Bill seeking to carry out the Islanders' wishes was moved by Lady Vickers in the House of Lords on October 7. She said: "The people there have been connected with the islands for up to 200 years as many as six generations. They are all descended from people who were English, Irish, Welsh or Scottish."

Lord Hunt pointed out that, of all the 17 British dependent territories listed, there was only one whose inhabitants were incontestably all of British stock, the Falkland Islands.

The amendment was opposed by Lord Trefgarne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, who said it would allow transmission of British citizenship indefinitely through the generations, something not enjoyed by British citizens in any other dependency or country.

If accepted, the amendment would lead to great bitterness and resentment in other dependent territories, resulting in pressure for concessions which if met, would jeopardise the basis of the Bill. The amendment was declared lost after 90 votes voted for it and 90 against. No amendment can be made unless there is a majority in favour.

Lord Trefgarne explained: "It is no mark of inferiority that citizenship of the British dependent Territories does not carry the right of abode

in the UK, any more than that British citizens will not have the right of abode in the dependent territories."

But the Falklands are not in the position of Gibraltar. Despite government opposition, an amendment was passed which gave people from Gibraltar an entitlement to British citizenship on application. It is now official falls within the Treaty of Rome for the free movement of labour. Its people have the right of British nationals, for the purposes, to enter the United Kingdom, to seek and take up employment.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said in a written parliamentary answer on April 8 that he had made it clear that in the present circumstances no Falkland Islander, whether he had right of abode or not, would have any difficulty in admission to Britain. Falklanders would be admitted for settlement, and there would thus be no restriction on their taking employment.

Four rules for press to censor itself

Iranians cross Karun in second offensive

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, April 30

Iran appears to have followed up its victories over the Iraqi Army in Khuzestan with advances on the southern front across the Karun River near Abadan.

The Iranian military command claimed this afternoon that its troops had crossed the Karun, captured an important highway — presumably the main Abadan-Ahvaz road — and taken more than 1,000 Iraqi prisoners.

The Iranian attack came as no surprise. Ever since they recaptured several hundred square miles of their own territory from the Iraqis west of Dezful on the central sector of the war front, the Iranians have boasted that they would soon mount a second offensive to retake their ruined port of Khorramshahr, which fell to the Iraqis 18 months ago.

The Iraqis — true to the contradictory claims for which the Gulf War has become famous — acknowledged that the attack had occurred, but insisted that their own forces had counter-

attacked and that "enemy bodies litter the battlefield".

What is clear from all this is that the Iranians are fulfilling their promise to carry on the war against President Saddam Hussein's Iraqi Army until it has been pushed right back to the Iranian frontier which it first crossed in September, 1980.

The original battle of the Karun was one of the most costly engagements in the early months of the war, as Iraqi troops fought their way into Khorramshahr and brought their tanks across the river on Russian-made pontoon bridges.



Shortly afterwards, however, they were driven from the western banks and the bridges were destroyed. The front line around Abadan had then remained static until this new Iranian attack.

According to a military communiqué issued in Baghdad, Iraqi jets bombed and strafed Iranian troops during the offensive, killing at least 2,000, of whom 500 died in tank and infantry battles. The Iraqis say they shot down five Iraqi jets; the Iraqis claim that they have destroyed an Iranian fighter aircraft and four rocket-firing helicopters.

This afternoon, Baghdad radio quoted an anonymous Iraqi Army officer as saying that "our forces have turned back the enemy onslaught and are teaching him an unforgettable lesson".

Given the course of the Gulf War over the past few months, however, it is President Hussein's regime which is still being educated by the Iranians in the principles of desert warfare.

Tindemans in Kuwait for talks on peace

Kuwait, April 30 — Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister and President of the EEC Council of Ministers, arrived in Kuwait today as part of Europe's effort to help to achieve peace in the Middle East after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai.

He said he was carrying no proposals but wanted to evaluate the situation and report to the EEC Council. "The Council will then see whether the time is suitable to put forth fresh proposals", he said.

No talks are scheduled for today but tomorrow Mr Tindemans will meet Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Sabah, the Prime Minister, and Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, the Foreign Minister.

Foreign Ministry officials said the talks would centre on the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian issue and the Israeli threat to Lebanon.

They would also discuss possible resumption of Arab-European dialogue, suspended nearly a year ago mainly because of Europe's insistence that the question of higher oil prices should also be on the agenda, and Arab opposition to European participation in the multinational peace-keeping force in Sinai.

The officials said Kuwaiti leaders would re-emphasise their position that Europe should play a leading role independent of the United States in solving the Middle East conflict, based on total Israeli withdrawal and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state.

Kuwait has backed a peace plan proposed by Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia last August. The plan, which implicitly recognises Israel, has been regarded as an alternative to the Camp David agreements which has been condemned by most Arabs.

There have been a number of EEC fact-finding visits to the Middle East since Europe offered its help in achieving peace at a conference in Venice in June 1980.

Mr Tindemans is due to fly to Saudi Arabia tomorrow evening for a one-day visit before going to Egypt and Israel.

He said that a meeting with Mr Yasir Arafat would be included in the agenda. Mr Arafat was in Saudi Arabia yesterday and met King Khalid. — Reuters.

Pakistan bars EEC mission headed by Jew

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, April 29

Pakistan today rejected a protest by the Belgian Ambassador on behalf of the EEC against Pakistan's refusal to receive a European parliamentary delegation headed by M Gerard Israel, a French MEP. The delegation was to have visited Afghan refugee camps.

An official statement said Pakistan had informed the European Parliament on March 18 that the inclusion of M Israel would be misunderstood. He was described as the Deputy General Secretary of the Universal Israelite Alliance.

"Because of the strong feelings of the people of Pakistan and of the Afghan refugees on the question of Israel and anything connected with it, the inclusion of M Gerard Israel in the delegation was not desirable," the statement continued.

"Under the circumstances, the visit of the European parliamentary delegation as it was constituted was still less desirable. Pakistan would urge that a sense of political realism should inform the reaction of the European Parliament and that of the Council of Ministers of the EEC."

Lebanon land mine threatens ceasefire

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 30

The increasingly fragile ceasefire between Israel and the Palestinians came under a new threat today, after an Israeli soldier was wounded when his vehicle hit a land mine in the South Lebanese border enclave controlled by the militia forces of Major Saad Haddad.

A communiqué issued by the Israeli military command gave no immediate hint of the wounded man's condition. But it stated categorically that the mine had been planted by Palestinian terrorists who had infiltrated into the region.

Only last week, a similar incident in which an Israeli soldier was killed in southern Lebanon, and another was injured, prompted Israel to launch its first air raids into Lebanon since the American-negotiated ceasefire came into effect on July 24 last year.

About 20 Palestinians were killed in the raids, with scores more wounded. At the time, there were threats of Palestinian retaliation, but these did not materialise, in view of Israel's declared intention to hit back even harder against any new attack.

Last week, Israeli ministers and military commanders made it clear that Israel regarded the ceasefire as applying as much to the Christian border enclave as to Israel itself. It was claimed that the enclave had been specifically included in last July's agreement.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, gave a warning in a series of interviews, recorded to coincide with the thirty-fourth anniversary of Israeli independence, on Wednesday, that the ceasefire would only last if the Palestinians halted all attacks on Israeli targets. "If the terrorists keep the peace, so will Israel," he said.

Tonight, diplomats were braced for possible Israeli retaliation for the latest land mine ambush, though there was uncertainty as to its form or timing. The most common view was that it had further strengthened the

likelihood of more Israeli military activity inside Lebanon in the near future.

Military sources have explained that Israeli soldiers were inside the enclave to train the militia men. But the United Nations has repeatedly reported in recent months that large-scale Israeli troop movements have been noted inside the 60-mile long territory controlled by Major Haddad and his forces, who are financed, clothed and armed by Israel.

In his recent interviews Mr Begin said that Israel would consider entering Lebanon, "to destroy the terrorists' aggressive potential" if there was any renewed shelling of Israel. He also said that Israel would hit back with more force than last week's massive air raids if there were any more Palestinian breaches of the ceasefire.

Before news of today's explosion was released, Major-General Joshua Saguy, the head of Israeli military intelligence told Israel radio that Syria now regarded a military confrontation with Israel as inevitable and had been making preparations for it over the last few months.

An official statement cited Mr Hamdallah's recent conviction in a military court on charges of violating town street orders and possessing illegal literature, as reasons for his dismissal.

□ Tel Aviv: Mr Aharon Abuhazera, the Minister of Labour, Welfare and Immigrant Absorption, who received a suspended prison sentence last week for larceny and breach of trust, submitted his formal letter of resignation to the Prime Minister's office today (Moshe Brilliant writes). It will go into effect in 48 hours unless rescinded.



Space firsts: Two astronauts, Sally Ride and Guion Bluford, will make history next year when she becomes the first woman in space on Shuttle 7 and he becomes the first black in space on Shuttle 8.

Jobs scheme rejected

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn, April 30

The Christian Democratic-dominated Bundestag, the upper house of Parliament, today rejected the Government's job-creation Bill, opening the way for fresh conflicts between the coalition parties about how to finance it.

The scheme, which was agreed on with great difficulty by the ruling Social Democrats and Free Democrats, failed because the Christian Democrats objected to bringing forward an in-

crease in value-added tax to finance subsidies for job-creating investments by industry.

The Government will now call in the Parliamentary Arbitration Committee to seek a compromise.

The Social Democratic party congress last week called for tax increases to finance the fight against unemployment, while the Free Democrats have rejected such ideas.



Respite from terror: Gunmen holding 27 hostages on board an airliner at Teguchigalpa allowed the pilot's three children to visit him, and modified their demands three times, but were unable to persuade the Honduras Government to promise any more than to fly them out of the country.

Scourge of Mafia shot dead in Sicily

From John Earle, Rome, April 30

Signor Pio La Torre, the secretary of the Communist Party in Sicily and member of the Italian Parliament, was shot dead in a Mafia-style killing today as he drove to the local party headquarters in the centre of Palermo. His driver, Signor Rosario de Salvo, was also shot dead.

Witnesses said their car was forced to stop by a large motor cycle, then another car with four men drew alongside and opened fire. Signor de Salvo had time to fire four shots before he and Signor La Torre were killed at point blank range.

The motor cycle was abandoned at the spot, while the gunmen's car was later found burnt out a few hundred yards away.

Signor La Torre, aged 55, was a prominent member of the Mafia. His death brought immediate statements of condemnation from President Sandro Pertini and the leaders of all political parties.

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister, summoned for consultations General Carlo Alberto dalla Chiesa, the new Prefect of Palermo, who was attending an Army ceremony near Milan.

General dalla Chiesa, who has played a leading role in combating left-wing terrorism in the north, is to take up his new post at the weekend with a brief from the Government to clamp down on the Mafia and its drug traffic with the United States.

Though Palermo has been relatively quiet in the past year, the city authorities say there were only 101 killings in 1981, compared to more than one a day in Naples — the murder of Signor La Torre is the latest in a long series of such crimes.

The most prominent victim was Signor Piersanti Mattarella, the Christian Democratic, president of the Regional Council, who died in January 1980. Other Mafia victims in the last three years include the Palermo chief public prosecutor, the chief of the police flying squad, the provincial secretary of the Christian Democrats, and the captain of the Carabinieri investigating drug links.

Even so, Signor La Torre was the first serving member of the Italian Parliament to be assassinated since Signor Aldo Moro, the Christian Democrat, was murdered in 1978 by a Red Brigades group whose alleged members are now standing trial.

Election in El Salvador Independent chosen as new President

San Salvador, April 30 — Señor Alvaro Magaña, aged 57, a banker, has been chosen by the Constituent Assembly as El Salvador's new president. He is a political independent and succeeds Señor José Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat. He will be sworn in on Sunday.

Señor Magaña's election yesterday came a month after Salvadorans went to the polls amid guerrilla gunfire to elect the Constituent Assembly. A move supported by the United States as a first step to ending a civil war in which 40,000 people have died in the past two-and-a-half years.

Señor Magaña is believed to have close links with the military, but he says he is also a friend of Señor Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of a left-wing opposition front allied with guerrillas.

The new president's votes came from all 24 Christian Democrats, the largest single party in the assembly, and from 12 of the 14 assembly members of the National Conciliation Party (PCN).

The candidate with the second biggest vote was Señor Hugo Barrera, a deputy of the far right National Republican Alliance (Arena), who won 17 Arena votes.

One of two Arena deputies who abstained from the voting was Major Roberto d'Aubisson, the party leader, who was elected Assembly President last week by 36 right-wing deputies despite the opposition of the 24 Christian Democrats.

The assembly also elected three vice-presidents, representing the major parties. They are Señor Raul Molina Martínez, PCN secretary-general; Señor Gabriel Mauricio Gutiérrez Castro, a lawyer and Arena member; and Señor Pablo Mauricio Alvergue, a Christian Democrat, now Minister of the Presidency.

Señor Magaña has for the past 17 years headed the Mortgage Bank, El Salvador's biggest financial institution and the only bank with state participation before all banks were nationalized in 1980. The United States embassy here regards him as a capable administrator.

His political past makes it difficult to predict his attitude to the American-backed agrarian reforms instituted two years ago.

But his power will be limited by the Constituent Assembly, which has voted itself extraordinary powers, including those of writing a constitution, making legislation and vetoing the president's ministerial appointments. — Reuter.

Rebuke for Kyprianou over Cyprus deal

From Mario Modiano, Athens, April 30

The Greek government has publicly rebuked President Kyprianou of Cyprus for making a political alliance with the communist party, who were elected Assembly members on terms that could jeopardize the agreed Athens-Nicosia strategy on the Cyprus question.

At the same time Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Socialist Prime Minister, was reported to have sent a personal letter to Mr Kyprianou yesterday reprimanding him for his deal with the communist party, Akel.

An official statement in Athens said that while the Greek Government did not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Cyprus, it could hardly endorse the Kyprianou-Akel alliance in so far as it affected the handling of the Cyprus issue.

According to the pro-government newspaper Vima, Mr Papandreu's letter protested that by endorsing Akel's unreserved support for the Cyprus intercommunal talks, the Cypriot President was "torpedoing" the agreed worldwide campaign launched by Athens for the internationalization of the Cyprus problem.

The newspaper said the Greek Prime Minister objected to the alliance on the ground that the President of Cyprus should represent all Cypriots, and not just the Greek community, as if to add insult to injury, reassured the Cypriot people directly that it could count on its firm and constant support and solidarity.

Kaunda's summit described as useful

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, April 30

More than three hours of talks today between Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia were described in a joint statement as "useful".

The statement issued after the meeting, held in a caravan in no man's land straddling the border between South Africa and Botswana, said the two men had "a frank exchange of views on the situation in Southern Africa in their search for a peaceful solution to the problems of the area. The issues covered were those of Namibia and South Africa. Both leaders found the exchange useful".

After the meeting, President Kaunda and his entourage left immediately for Gaborone, the Botswana capital, where their aircraft was waiting to fly them back to Lusaka. Mr Botha boarded a helicopter with Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, on the first leg of their journey back to Cape Town.

The outcome of the meeting and whether, in fact, anything useful has come from it will be reported to the full South African Cabinet on Tuesday.

It was Mr Botha's first meeting face to face with a leader of a black African state since he became Prime Minister three years ago. The meeting was at President Kaunda's instigation.

Dr Kaunda met Mr Botha's predecessor, Mr John Vorster, in a railway carriage straddling the Victoria Falls Bridge on the Rhodesian-Zambian border in 1975 in an effort to end that war.

When Dr Kaunda announced his invitation to Mr Botha for talks, he said he urgently wanted to discuss the war in South-West Africa (Namibia) and the "explosive" situation in South Africa.

On Thursday night, Mr Botha addressed a political meeting in Pietersburg in northern Transvaal. It is a stronghold of his right-wing supporters. Dr Andries Treurnicht, who has formed a breakaway party of 17 National Party MPs opposed to limited power sharing with mixed-race Coloureds and Asians.

He emphasized that he regarded the talks with President Kaunda as serious although he did not want to preempt its possible outcome.

Parole lost

Los Angeles — Gregory Powell, a subject of the best-selling book *The Onion Field* has lost his right to parole in June after serving 19 years in prison for killing a policeman. Psychiatric reports said that he would be an undue risk to the public.

Strikes at bases

Struttgart — More than 4,500 German civilian employees staged wildcat strikes at Nato bases in West Germany to back up demands for higher wages.

Nuclear vote

Wellington — Mr Robert Muldoon's government has defeated by one vote a Bill to ban all nuclear weapons from New Zealand and its territorial waters.

Salonika bomb

Salonika — A time bomb exploded outside the American Express office in central Salonika, causing extensive damage but no casualties.

Correction

It was wrongly stated in *The Times* yesterday that Mr Andreas Mavrommatis had been appointed chief negotiator "for Greece" in the intercommunal talks on Cyprus and was Director General of the Greek Foreign Ministry. He is in fact Director General of the Cyprus Foreign Ministry and was negotiating on behalf of the Greek Cypriot community.

War bodies found after 38 years

Port Moresby — A United States Liberator bomber with 19 skeletons inside has been found 38 years after it crashed in mountainous jungle during the Second World War.

Colonel David Rosenberg, from the Army central identification laboratory at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, said the B2 bomber had been discovered 45 miles north-east of Port Moresby on the thick slopes of Mount Thumb.

Local villagers had helped lead American and Papua New Guinea investigators to the spot. Colonel Rosenberg said the skeletons would be flown to Honolulu for scientific tests. Investigators were still trying to locate the remains of three other personnel believed to have been on the fatal flight.

The bomber crashed soon after taking off from Port Moresby on March 22, 1944.

Polish airliner hijacked to West

Berlin — A Polish airliner was hijacked by eight people to the Templehof airfield here yesterday, an American military spokesman said.

It was hijacked on a routine flight from Wrocław to Warsaw. "There was a report of an injury to the sky marshal (security guard) and an ambulance is at the scene," the spokesman said.

Policeman killed in Uganda

Nairobi — A Ugandan policeman was shot dead by unidentified gunmen at a roadblock near the town of Nansana, north-west of the Ugandan capital.

He was the seventh policeman to be murdered by anti-Government guerrillas during the past week. Five policemen died in an ambush last week.

New start for prostitutes

Strasbourg — The European Commission is prepared to provide money to help prostitutes reintegrate into ordinary working life. In a written answer to Mme Yvette Füllet, a French Socialist MEP, Mr Ivor Richard, the Social Affairs Commissioner, has promised that "in certain circumstances" social fund money will be made available for this purpose (Ian Murray writes).

Rats defeat drugs search

Norrköping, Sweden — Dogs searching for drugs on board a Pakistani cargo ship were panicked by hordes of 15m rats, some weighing more than 2lb.

They did not find any drugs.

Graves plea

Bonn — The West German Parliament called on the Government to discuss talks with Moscow on sending German war graves in the Soviet Union. The Bundestag voted unanimously to seek negotiations to locate and tend the graves of about 2.2 million German soldiers scattered in 118,000 places in the Soviet Union.

Students riot

Lahore — A story in a Lahore newspaper alleging student involvement in a hijacking attempt has led to 175 arrests at Lahore University. Police broke up a fierce protest by Muslim students against the previous jailing of more than 100 of their number accused of ransacking the newspaper offices.

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Salonika — A time bomb exploded outside the American Express office in central Salonika, causing extensive damage but no casualties.

Correction

It was wrongly stated in *The Times* yesterday that Mr Andreas Mavrommatis had been appointed chief negotiator "for Greece" in the intercommunal talks on Cyprus and was Director General of the Greek Foreign Ministry. He is in fact Director General of the Cyprus Foreign Ministry and was negotiating on behalf of the Greek Cypriot community.

New constitution in China may help Hongkong

From Richard Hughes, Hongkong, April 30

China's newly-drafted constitution could be a welcome guide to Hongkong's future when the existing Basic Law expires in 1997. China watchers in Hongkong point out that Article 30 in a chapter entitled "General Principles" in the proposed constitution authorizes the establishment of "special administrative regions" in China.

"The political system to be adopted in these regions will be set up by law in accordance with the conditions existing there," the draft says.

This was the same proposal made by Marshal Ye Jiahong, the chairman of the National People's Congress, in a statement in September, urging reunification of Taiwan with the mainland.

In that statement, Marshal Ye argued that Taiwan could maintain its own socio-economic system and way of life and China would promise not to interfere with its internal affairs.

Diplomats in Hongkong said then that those terms could be the basis of a satisfactory settlement between China and Britain on Hongkong's future which would allow the colony to become a self-governing region and to maintain its own system of running the economy.

The new draft law also recalls the visit of Mr Edward Heath, the former British Prime Minister, who discussed the future of Hongkong in a long private talk with Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Party Vice-Chairman.

At a press conference, Mr Heath said that the prosperity of Hongkong was very important to China and that investors' and traders' confidence in the Colony depended upon assurances of the future after 1997.

He implied that there had been tacit agreement that the sooner a mutual plan for the future was approved, and announced, the better for both China and Hongkong.

China is already operating autonomous "special economic zones", some adjoining Hongkong, with expanding industrial and investment cooperation across the border. China is even buying land inside Hongkong's New Territories.

It is not expected, however, that Taiwan will respond favourably to the new draft. The present Kuomintang regime rejected the first proposal by Marshal Ye. But there could be changes as the old generation passes.

Hua Guofeng recovering in Peking hospital

Peking, April 30 — Former Chairman Hua Guofeng, who has been taken to hospital here and is recovering after receiving "meticulous treatment", the New China news agency reported today.

The agency did not say why he had been taken to hospital. It merely said that Mr Hua, who last year was demoted to number seven in the party hierarchy, would celebrate Labour Day with doctors and nurses in hospital.

Mr Hua made his last public appearance on January 24 at a reception here marking the Chinese New Year.

He has made only rare appearances since he was replaced as party chairman by Mr Hu Yaobang, a protégé of Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's effective leader, at the last party Central Committee meeting in June.

Observers note that Mr Hua is the youngest of the six party vice-chairmen and that his illness was made public on the eve of the May Day celebrations during which the country's leaders traditionally appear in public.

The official announcement of Mr Hua's illness was seen as an effort to stem any speculation that his absence at tomorrow's ceremonies had political implications. Since last June, Mr Hua has hardly been mentioned and has rarely been seen carrying out his duties.

He was dismissed as party chairman for having delayed the rehabilitation of Mr Deng and having supported unconditionally Mao Tse-tung's policies. He lost his post of prime minister to Mr Zhao Ziyang, one of Mr Deng's protégés, in 1980. — AFP

White party disbands in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor Harare (formerly Salisbury) April 30

The breakaway white political party formed last year in an attempt to heal relations with the Zimbabwe government has been disbanded.

Mr Andre Holland, a former MP who resigned from Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front last year urging fellow whites to respond to the reconciliation offered by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said the party had been unsuccessful because of white apathy.

The Democratic Party contested three by-elections, including Mr Holland's own former constituency, but was trounced by the RF on each occasion.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Opposition leader, faces prosecution under the country's Law and Order (Maintenance) Act for allegedly addressing an illegal political meeting.

He was issued with notice of prosecution yesterday alleging that he held a rally south of the city five months ago without first obtaining government approval.

Mr Nkomo is still under investigation over an alleged arms plot.



May Day bliss: only newly weds were allowed in Red Square yesterday as Moscow prepared for its annual parade.



Laos Communists broaden control

Bangkok, April 30. — The first Laotian Communist Party congress for 10 years ended today and diplomatic sources here said the party's central committee had been more than doubled in size.

But the country's leadership was unchanged and Mr Kaysone Phomvihane, the Prime Minister retained his post as secretary-general of the party, the sources said.

The congress, which opened on Tuesday in the Laos capital of Vientiane, expanded the 21-member central committee to 49 and increased the secretariat from six to nine, but the seven-member politburo was unchanged. There was tight security and several anti-government demonstrators were arrested.

The new central committee has a broader base than the last one, but there are still no members of ethnic groups, who oppose the government in either the politburo or the secretariat, according to one diplomatic source.

A five year plan was approved for 1981 to 1985 to develop agriculture and forestry as a base for gradual industrial development. Laos, with a population of 3.6 million, is one of the world's poorest nations. — Reuters

□ Moscow: In a letter of congratulation, President Brezhnev paid tribute to Mr Phomvihane for contributing to the growing "fraternal friendship" between the Laotian and Soviet Communist parties. (AFP reports).

□ Britain has given its full backing to the way Thailand has been coping with refugees from the Cambodian civil war.

During talks in London this week with General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister of Thailand, who has been on an official visit, Mrs Thatcher offered her sympathy for the way Thai villagers were being placed to make room for the Cambodian refugees. Since 1979, the British government has given £5,400,000 to Bangkok to help pay for the refugees.

The two leaders agreed on the need for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to give Cambodians an opportunity to exercise self-determination.

Greek curb on Nato manoeuvres

From Mario Modiano Athens, April 30

Greece announced today that it was cancelling its participation in the Nato exercise, "Distant Drum 82", which begins on Monday, and has declared its national airspace out of bounds to the other Nato forces taking part.

A communiqué from the Greek Defence Ministry invoked disagreements over questions of "command, control and flight safety procedures" to explain its decision to boycott the manoeuvres organized by Nato's South European Command, which last until May 15.

Greece, because of its dispute with Turkey since 1974 over rights and jurisdictions in the Aegean, has often withdrawn from Nato exercises whenever it has felt that arrangements could be prejudicial to its rights in these disputes.

However, this is believed to be the first time that Nato forces have been denied access to Greek airspace for joint allied manoeuvres. Previously, Nato air forces were allowed to make free use of the outer four miles of the 10-mile air-space limit beyond the Greek coast.

Turkey, however, has been challenging Greece's right to maintain a 10-mile air space limit when its territorial waters are only six miles, even though these arrangements date back to 1931.

□ Rhodes A Greek passenger ship, the Stella Solaris, was hit by three rounds of artillery fire on Thursday when it entered into naval manoeuvres 15 miles off the coast in the Turkish sea.

Port officials said (AFP reports). None of the 497 tourists on board, mostly from Britain, West Germany and Americans was hurt.

70 hurt in Spanish farm riot

From Harry Debelius Madrid, April 30

A farmers' riot in north-western Spain, in which about 70 persons were injured, and a threat by protesting miners in the south-west to set off explosives at the mouth of the pit if anybody tries to stop their sit-in, characterized a climate of increasing social unrest in Spain today.

About 1,000 farmers, answering a call from the left-wing Galician nationalist union, Comisiones Labregas, gathered in front of a courthouse in Lugo yesterday to try to stop the first public auction in the region of the property of a farm family which had not paid its social security taxes.

Many of the protesters have refused to pay the same tax for some time, since they maintain it is a business tax pertaining to employees.

Police used rubber bullets and tear gas to disperse the crowd. One policeman was stabbed, but not seriously.

In the courtroom, a grandson of the deceased owner of the property in question saved it from auction at the last minute by paying the 64,000 pesetas (£352) due in back taxes.

In Cala, in the south-western province of Huelva, iron-ore miners resumed their sit-in in a mine after a workers' delegation failed to win a promise in a meeting with Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, in Madrid, that the government would keep its year-old promise to build an ore-processing plant in the area.

Korea amnesty

Seoul. — The South Korean government has announced the release of more than 1,000 prisoners, the second such amnesty in two months involving a total of nearly 4,000 people.

Coup defence invokes constitution

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, April 30

The lawyer defending Lieutenant-General Alfonso Tejero, both interested parties who were also accused.

The prosecution is demanding a 30 year prison term for General Armada, the former deputy army chief.

Señor Ramon Hermosilla, in his summing up, said that General Armada was in Parliament on the night of the coup, attempting to take a purely personal initiative in a confused situation.

He had been obliged to offer the "tunning formula" of heading a future govern-

ment because Colonel Tejero would not have agreed simply to surrender control of the situation.

Colonel Tejero had flatly refused to negotiate. Señor Hermosilla encountered difficulties from the other accused when he tried to develop the case for General Armada.

The wife so angered by his evidence towards the end of yesterday's session General Armada has to be protected by another lawyer who quickly took his arm.

Poll may settle St Lucia feuding

From Jeremy Taylor Port of Spain, April 30

General elections in the Caribbean island of St Lucia on Monday could put an end to nearly three years of political feuding and economic decline which have produced four administrations since the island gained independence from Britain in February, 1979.

Three parties are contesting the election, each fielding candidates in all the island's 17 constituencies. The United Workers' Party (UWP) of Mr John Compton, the former Prime Minister, held power for 15 years before being defeated at the polls soon after independence.

Mr Compton, a lawyer, made St Lucia something of a show-case for Western economic stability in the mid-seventies and is the man Washington would like to see returned to power.

The middle-of-the-road St Lucia Labour Party (SLP) defeated Mr Compton in July, 1979, but was split early in its administration by a leadership struggle that undermined its credibility and led to the fall of the prime minister, Mr Allan Louisy, last year and his successor, Mr Winston Cenac, last January, in the face of widespread popular pressure.

It is led by Mr Peter Josie, a former Trade Minister. Since January, the island has been run by an interim government led by Mr Michael Pilgrim, which includes representatives of the UWP and SLP and of business, labour and other organizations.

Mr Pilgrim is deputy leader of the Progressive Labour Party (PLP) of Mr George Odlum, who broke away from the SLP last year as a result of the leadership feud, and is the one socialist contender. The party's statement of principles commits it to a government of "national unity" if it wins.

At the last election in July, 1979, 55 per cent of the electorate voted and the SLP won 17 of the 17 seats in the House of Assembly with 54.75 per cent of the votes. The UWP won the remaining five with 42.66 per cent. About 25,000 of the island's 115,000 people are eligible to vote.

The three parties have agreed to co-operate in an attempt to ensure a peaceful end to a stormy election.

Crown stones ex-president

— Dominica: Army guards firing into the air twice huddled the motorcade of Señor Joaquín Balaguer the form Dominican President past some throwing demonstrators yesterday as campaigner San Francisco de Macoris for the presidential election on May 16 (AP reports).

Police reported several people were hurt and several arrested in street clashes with partisan groups.

The former president and his career were unscathed, and no serious injuries were reported among his party, although one car's windshield was smashed and its roof dented, and one Balaguer supporter said a rock had hit his head.

Indians kill 13 members of sect

Calcutta. — A crowd wielding spears and knives killed at least 13 members of the Ananda Marga religious sect yesterday after rumours that they had kidnapped children in the southern outskirts of Calcutta, the Press Trust of India reported.

Earlier this week two Ananda Marga women with two children were stopped by people in the same area of Calcutta. The agency said that when questioned, the women said the children had been handed over to them by their parents.

The Ananda Marga (Path of Bliss) sect, founded in India 24 years ago, claims a following of some five million in about 100 countries.

Its leader, Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1976 for alleged conspiracy in the murder of six defectors from the organization, but was released in 1978 when the sentence was overturned on appeal.

Price of peace to Israel

Tel Aviv. — The decision to raise the Sinai town of Yamit, rather than sell it to Egypt, cost the Israeli taxpayer about £33m the newspaper *Maariv* said. The newspaper also said that the Camp David peace had so far cost Israel more than £10,000m, as much as the October war against the Arabs in 1973.

Refugee flight into terror

Washington. — At least 647 Vietnamese refugees were killed and another 884 raped by pirates in the Gulf of Thailand in 1981 after fleeing from their communist-ruled country, government officials said.

"The refugee victims of piracy have aroused the concern and compassion of people throughout the world," Mr Richard Vine, director of the State Department's bureau for refugee programmes, said.

Coup leader back in army



Lisbon. The Portuguese Army has decided to readmit the leader of the April, 1974, coup after he complained that he needed a job to provide for his family.

A spokesman said that Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho (above) the colourful leader of the 1974 revolution that ended Europe's longest dictatorship had been pardoned after being dismissed in 1979 for his involvement in a leftist uprising.

Basque blast

San Sebastian. Suspected Basque guerrillas blew up an electricity substation, cutting power in several areas of the city. Power was restored after two hours.

Britain blamed

China repeated its call for a peaceful resolution of the Falklands Islands crisis but blamed Britain for increasing tension in the area by recapturing South Georgia.

PARLIAMENT April 30 1982

Access to official records

COMMONS

There are no immediate plans for discontinuing public access to the public record reading room in Chancery Lane, London, Sir Ian Percival, Solicitor General, announced in an adjournment debate in the Commons on the Government response to the Wilson Committee report on public records.

He said that it had been demonstrated that it was physically feasible to site the Public Record Office on a single site at Kew instead of the present four different sites, which were inefficient and uneconomic.

A feasibility study had said that in the long run it would be cheaper as well as obviously better to have the records at one site but that could only be done after substantial building work at a cost of £12m.

Expenditure of that order (he said) cannot be justified in the present economic climate and the proposal for the total concentration at Kew is therefore in abeyance.

It had, however, been agreed that the PRO could maintain its present staff at 406 without further reduction. Demand for the service continued to increase, but this announcement would

allow the PRO to plan ahead. The matter was raised by Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West Lab), chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Education and Science, who said that the committee would, he hoped, call more evidence on the issue. The preservation of the archival heritage was a sacred duty for any Government.

It was generally agreed that a full inquiry would be needed after the Falklands crisis was over.

It would be a scandal (he said) if, even now, files should be publicly accessible to save the embarrassment of those politicians whom the inquiry may well find guilty of grievous political misjudgment.

Sleazy world of Soho sex films

Maximum penalties for the use of unlicensed sex shops and sex cinemas are to be increased to £10,000 under an amendment which the Government is to table in the House of Lords at the report stage of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office, stated in the Commons.

He was speaking during the report stage of the Cinematograph Bill, sponsored by Mr Peter Lloyd (Fareham, C) which extends previous cinematograph acts of 1909 and 1952 to cover powers of enforcement and sets

out new provisions for offences and penalties. The Bill completed its report stage but on the motion for the third reading it was talked out and proceedings were adjourned.

Mr Lloyd moved a group of amendments, which were approved during the report stage, to increase from £1,000 to £10,000 the maximum penalty for showing films on premises which did not have the required cinematograph licence.

Mr Raison said he welcomed Mr Lloyd's desire to have the penalty in his Bill in line with the legislation at present before the House of Lords (which has been through the Commons) and he supported the amendments Mr Lloyd had moved.

Mr Lloyd said that the penalties in the Bill must be an effective deterrent. Those who ran bogus clubs at which films were shown were in a lucrative business and unlikely to be deterred by a low fine.

Earlier during the report stage, Mr Lloyd moved a new clause, which was approved, containing powers for a constable to arrest anyone he suspected had given a false name and address or who refused to give his name. The purpose was to cover the case where the front man at a sex cinema or sex shop was uncooperative. Often, he said, when police had to return to premises, the front man had disappeared and the whole operation was frustrated. Although unlikely to be used often, this new provision would close a loophole.

Mr Raison said the new clause strengthened the power of the

police in circumstances where an officer suspected an offence and where there was a failure on the part of someone to give his name and address.

Arrangements were being made to bring Mr Lloyd's Bill into effect on the same date as the provisions on sex cinemas in the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill. The Government believed the Bill now being discussed provided the most satisfactory means of exercising control over commercial sex cinemas in Soho and elsewhere. It was directly designed to deal with this problem.

Under its provisions commercial sex cinemas would have to obtain a cinematograph licence. This would give cinema licensing authorities control over what might be shown, which means they would have discretion in deciding whether the cinema might operate as a sex cinema.

Mr Eidon Griffiths said one of the least agreeable features of the law work in the London area was to be required to act in the distasteful circumstances of the blue film world of Soho.

For a young police officer to be thrust in that disagreeable environment and expected to enforce complicated law in the face of some fairly sleazy characters, some of whom had access to fairly sleazy legal advisers, was a difficult world in which to operate.

□ The Planning Inquiries (Attendance of Public) Bill, providing that all real evidence is given in public and that all documentation be open to inspection, passed its remaining stages.

Law Report May 1 1982 Divisional Court

When witnesses in person are preferred

Lister v Quaipe

Before Lord Justice May and Mr Justice Stephen Brown [Judgment delivered April 30]

Where the prosecution had witnesses essential to the central issue in their case, it was desirable that they should call those witnesses to give evidence in person as opposed to providing a statement of evidence under section 9 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

The prosecutor appealed by way of case stated in respect of the adjudication of the King's Bench Divisional Court which had dismissed an information preferred against the defendant Mrs Elaine Quaipe, that on July 24 1981 she stole a brassiere and a dress, the property of Marks & Spencer Ltd, contrary to sections 1 and 7 of the Theft Act 1968.

The Divisional Court dismissed the appeal and made no order as to costs save that the legal aid taxation of the defendant's costs and the prosecution costs to be paid out of central funds.

Mr Michael Lewer for the prosecutor, Mr Anthony Bridgen for the defendant.

equivocal, so the appeal was only in respect of the dress.

The appeal was concerned with the provisions and effect of section 9 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967. Section 9 enabled evidence to be adduced by a statement being read to the court without the maker being called.

Section 9 (2) (d) provided that objection might be made to a statement being adduced in that manner which had the effect of the maker of the statement being called before the court.

The defendant was stopped outside the store with the dress with a reduced price label on it. She said that she had originally purchased it at a Marks & Spencer store on the south coast at the beginning of July 1981 and was intending to change it.

The prosecution gave notice to the defendant of two statements under section 9 of the 1967 Act which had the effect of stating that until after July 22, 1981, when there had been a head office direction, no such dress would have been available on sale anywhere at the reduced price. The dress had not been stocked at the store mentioned, but even if it had been accepted it as an exchange, it would have been marked as an admittance, and it was not.

The defendant did not give notice of objection, and the

statements were read to the court. The defendant then gave her version.

Before the justices it was the prosecution's contention that if the court accepted the statements tendered under section 9 then it was not open to the defendant to allege that a mistake must have been made by the store without calling the makers of the statements.

The justices had contradictory evidence before them and having decided the defendant's evidence was reasonable, decided there was an element of doubt and acquitted her.

It was the prosecution's case that the justice's decision was perverse and the matter should return to them for rehearing.

However, it was not an easy case. The answer lay in a proper consideration of what was achieved. The evidence in the statements read was "only evidence to the same extent as the witness had been before the court." However, if that had happened and there had been no cross examination or challenge of the evidence and the defendant gave contradictory evidence, it might have proved strong evidence, but it remained the duty of the Crown to prove a case beyond reasonable doubt.

Accordingly, it was open to the justices to decide that the

procedure laid down by the store was what should have happened, but having seen the defendant they could not be sure that it had occurred.

It was always available to the Crown, in similar circumstances, to require an adjournment in the magistrates' court proceedings so that they might call the maker of the statement to attend. In those circumstances the court might take the view that an adjournment be allowed and that the costs thrown away should be paid by the defendant or his legal adviser.

MR JUSTICE STEPHEN BROWN said that the case illustrated that it was desirable to call witnesses who were central to a case.

Where evidence sought to be established under section 9 was essential the prosecution should give careful consideration as to whether they should call the witness so that the proper impact could be made on the court.

Great sympathy must be given to the justices in the position in which they were placed. However, the decision on the facts was for them to decide and accordingly the appeal must be dismissed.

Solicitors: Mr D. Tomlinson, Norwich; Messrs Bradbury & Clements, Cambridge.

*Maximum price at time of going to press.
Seat belts, car tax and VAT included. Delivery and number plates at extra cost.
†Maximum retail price. **Off maximum retail price.

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Opera/William Mann

An abandoned Tatiana

Eugene Onegin
Covent Garden

Thursday night's revival by the Royal Opera of Tchaikovsky's best-loved opera will be remembered by devotees as one where, in the first scene, Onegin took Tatiana for a walk in the woods, and returned without her. His recollections of his uncle's death were vouchsafed to the audience alone. No explanation was given, but mercifully, when the curtain next rose, Tatiana was there again, washing her face before bedtime, in best voice for her Letter Song. All proceeds in good order except that her nurse ought not to have left the dirty slops in the bedroom overnight.

The production was once Sir Peter Hall's (though now unacknowledged), and it retains some of the original pleasurable features, notably the local detail at Mme Larina's ball. The cast is much changed, and Hall should be invited back to supervise the next revival: this one was staged decently by Richard Gregson, but lacked the exact interplay of characters in the original.

There is a new conductor, Yuri Simonov from the Bolshoi, more blessed with ideas about the score than with the ability to hold stage and orchestra firmly together. (His downbeat often dangerously flexible.) The music along the right lines. Pauses for scene-changing were too long for dramatic continuity. Simonov was welcomed on his appearance to sing an ugly note, pus: his unwillingness to fight a duel with his best friend was touchingly conveyed even in the events leading up to his challenge.

The star of the show was plainly Nicolai Gedda's Lenski, looking eminently youthful and handsome, careful never to sing an ugly note, pus: his unwillingness to fight a duel with his best friend was touchingly conveyed even in the events leading up to his challenge.

Beside him were Claire Powell's vivacious, strongly voiced Olga, Benjamin Luxon's frigid yet oddly sympathetic Onegin, his rebuff to Tatiana a masterpiece of tact, his later appeal to her obviously doomed yet musically cogent. M. Triquet's couples about Tatiana were skilfully delivered by Alexandre Oliver in Russian throughout rather than French.

Gabriela Benackova is again the lovely, vulnerable Tatiana, tender and vocally radiant in her big scene, though adorable from the start of the opera, and especially in the vocal quartet some minutes later. Her transformation to the Princess of the Third Act is made effortlessly and firmly: when she confesses her love for Onegin in the last duet, we know already that his hopes are vain. New to the cast is Sergei Kopack, a handsome Gremine with a fine bass voice, blunted in edge like a pencil, its precision needing a pencil-sharpener as he were, for exact draftsmanship.

Radio/David Wade

A fallen idol

In the days when I was pretending to be a personnel officer in industry, the work of Sir Cyril Burt was regarded with some reverence. As my colleagues and I impudently subjected applicants to batteries of IQ tests and, with a fine sense of indisputable rightness, rejected them if their scores fell by so much as a hairsbreadth on the wrong slope of a normal curve of distribution, we did it with the full authority, or so we thought, of the Gospel according to St Cyril.

A few years later the great evangelist was shown to have fabricated much of the data on which he had based his influential conclusions concerning the overwhelmingly genetic nature of human intelligence. By that time, however, I was pretending to be a writer and, apart from registering the crash of an idol falling from its throne, I don't think I paid much attention to him then. EBC's *The Burt Scandal* (Radio 4, April 29) came as a belated and informative briefing on what Burt had actually done and why and how he had got away with it.

Or did it? As it happens this week's *Listener* contains an article not, as is customary on these occasions, by the presenter (Richard Morris) but the producer (Martin

Goldman) but by a well-known contributor to the programme, Professor Hays Eysenck. Eysenck was Burt's pupil, then his subordinate and suffered some extremely shabby treatment at his superior's hands: he has no reason to defend his memory. I could not help noticing then that his suggestion, that the original exposure of Burt (by Oliver Gillie in *The Sunday Times*) had been based on insufficient evidence, was received without much enthusiasm; moreover if he on anybody made the points to Morris, which are included in the article — that (a) much of what Burt did was useful and well-founded; (b) the fraud was irrelevant to whatever may be the importance of genetic factors in human intelligence, then they did not exactly loom large in the programme.

As to how Burt got away with it, Morris and Eysenck seem to be in broad agreement: his results were not that different from those of others in the same field and few people thought to check the data sources of so elevated a man. As to why he did it, both programme and article provide the evidence, but perhaps Eysenck makes more sense of it, pointing to

that psychopathic behaviour which in his early experience had led Burt to rewrite other people's work without their knowledge or consent so as to support his own conclusions.

In this respect the man was profoundly dishonest, so that when later in his life things began to go against him, dishonesty must have been a natural means to combat them. If this is so, then I wonder at Eysenck's distinction between "small dishonesties" (i.e. rewriting) and "really serious crime" (i.e. fraud). Perhaps in the mind of the man who commits both there is no distinction: the responses are the same. It is the context — to which psychopaths are notoriously insensitive — which turns one into the other.

Radio 4's new Wednesday series *A World in Common* has made a strong start. I was particularly struck by the handling of population in programme two: Emanuel de Kadt, Daniel Snowman and their contributors conveyed as well as I have heard it done the reasons why in poor societies "plans" for family limitation are likely to be ineffective and how it may be that economic growth is a prerequisite for contraception, not the other way about.



Claire Powell vivacious as Olga and Nicolai Gedda youthful as Lenski

Television/Peter Ackroyd

Waste of talent

We'll Meet Again (LWT) does almost everything again and again: romance, battle, and domestic warfare which gives the 'home front' an entirely new meaning. And here also are some of our favourite stock characters: Rosie, the barmaid, who comes over all peculiar when she spots a handsome American officer, should win an award for doing exactly what is expected of her.

This is the perfect soap opera because it skilfully combines the two ingredients which are most likely to provoke a sentimental response — love and war; they go well together, so well in fact that they are often mistaken for each other. Last night, Susannah York was faced with the prospect of both her men injured somewhere below the waist, but she kept on smiling. Perhaps she knew that had only a few episodes to go.

As all the world knows by now, *We'll Meet Again* is the drama of an American air force base, enconced in a Suffolk market town — a hybrid of M.A.S.H. and *The Archers*. For the middle-aged it provides nostalgia for the time when 'fags' just meant cigarettes and when Americans knew 'how to treat a girl'. They make you feel

sort of special. Tell that to Betty Friedan.

For the young, the series provides a number of torrid romances which are so decorously treated that for once they can use their imaginations; and, for the very young, we have masculine heroes of very few words. In last night's episode an American airman of 15 manes, before his age is discovered and he is sent back to the United States, to shoot down two enemy planes. It is comic-book stuff, and it fuels the fantasies which comics once provoked.

Dramas of this kind remain watchable because they simplify everything beyond the point of no return: the story is a sketch merely, and the characters really only caricatures; but deliberately so. Nature, especially human nature, abhors a vacuum and the point of such dramas is to allow an audience to project itself into the characters, and fill up the gaps which the story leaves. There is nothing particularly wrong with that, of course, except that it is a waste of so fine a talent as Susannah York: she is an excellent actress, but here she has to look pained, or understanding, or both. Throughout this series the imagination is missing, presumed dead.

Chess/Harry Golombek

King of the giants

The vexed question of who was (or is) the world's best chess player is very much in the air. Some point to Karpov's magnificent tournament record as world champion and claim that this is sufficient to make him the greatest. Other talk wistfully of Bobby Fischer, and those with even longer memories think of Lasker, Capablanca and Alekhine. A fundamental reason for the differing opinions is that an objective judgment is impossible.

It is impossible for anyone who knows anything about chess not to have received judgments. Clearly, I myself, having been a young master when Capablanca and Alekhine were in their prime, tend to favour one of those two marvellous players.

No doubt, if there were anybody still around aged about 150, he would be staunchly pro-Paul Morphy and Methusalem would back Philidor.

The question is how far one can refer back? Not, I think, to the old form of the game. It was so different from chess as we know it and the evidence in the shape of whole games is so incomplete that no real judgment can be formed nowadays. All the same, it is tempting to award the palm to Ali Shahrang (which means Ali the chessplayer) or even to Aladdin, on whom Aladdin of pantomime fame must have been based.

Nor have we any real evidence as to the strength of the earlier great masters of the time when the game came to Europe, saw it, and conquered. A wonderful player who had not retired early from the playing arena, would I believe have qualified for the title of the world's best yet.

We have to wait for the nineteenth century before there is sufficient evidence on which to base a judgment. Then indeed we get Paul Morphy, the remarkable prodigy from New Orleans, who came to Europe, saw it, and conquered. A wonderful player who had not retired early from the playing arena, would I believe have qualified for the title of the world's best yet.

Then, about 40 years later, there came Emanuel Lasker. Possibly he also might have been awarded the palm; but in his case it seems to me that his long absences from play prevent our giving it to him. My own predilection is for either Alekhine or Capablanca, always admitting that I may be wrong for the reasons already given.

Then Fischer? Possibly, but losing round because he contributed little that was original to the game. And so we come to Karpov. His record is there for all to see. Magnificent though it is, it has become a little tarnished of late with comparatively poor performances. So, one can only suspend judgment.

Meanwhile, to what year appetite as to the games of the great tournament that ended yesterday at County Hall in London, here is a sparkling win by the young Dutch grandmaster, Jan Timman, that was played in the tenth round of this event.

White J. Timman Black L. Portisch Q.P. Queen's Indian Defence.

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 P-D4 P-K3
3 P-KN3 B-N2
4 B-N2 B-K2
5 O-O O-O

Allowing White to make the ensuing central thrust, a safer line was 6... P-Q4 and if then 7.N-K5, P-B3.

7 P-Q5 P-B3
8 N-R6 P-B3
9 P-A4 N-BP
10 N-B5 B-B3
11 R-K1 B-B3

Ingenious; he allows White to back his pawn by 12.BxN. P-B3: 13.QxP, but then after 13... N-B3 Black's two Bishops rake White's position and he has the better game.

12 P-K4
Fine play; he spurns the regaining of the pawn and makes for command of greater space.

12... N-K2
13 N-K3 B-K4
14 N-M4 B-B2
15 R-P4 P-Q4

The one mistake that Black makes in the game, but it is enough to lose it! Correct was 15... P-Q3.

16 B-N5 B-B1
17 N-B6h K-R1
If 17... PxN: 18.BxBP. B-B4: 19. Q-Q2, threatening Q-R6, wins for White.

18 N-B3 N-B3
19 N-B6hOP P-N
20 N-P

White's sacrifice was purely temporary since, owing to the Bishop pin on the Knight, White regains his piece with interest.

20... B-K3
21 B-N N-Q2
22 N-B5 Q-N
23 B-B5 B-B5

This loses even more material, but he was already quite lost.

24 B-B1
If he defends his Knight by 24... Q-B1 then, simply, 25.BxR, QxR; 26.BxN etc.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

American Who's Who

The "McKenney" Trophy is awarded annually to the player who wins the most master points in American competitions. It may be compared with the biggest winner on the American Golf circuit, with one small but significant difference. The golfer wins several hundred thousand dollars, the bridge player does not win a nickel.

If one studies the list of previous winners, it reads like the Who's Who of American bridge. Charles Goren won the McKenney eight times, Oswald Jacoby four. In recent years the McKenney has become a specialist event because to hold any chance of success a player must devote an enormous amount of time, and dare I say it, a considerable sum of money, in the ceaseless quest for master points.

Barry Crane won the McKenney for the first time in 1952. Ever since 1956 he has always been the man to beat, and on five occasions his skill and determination have proved too great for the remainder of the pack to catch him.

Henry Francis, in the *Boston Herald*, has described this year's fight for the trophy as "one of the bitterest dogfights in the history of contract bridge". Crane, who is a well known television director, found that the strikes which disrupted the industry in the spring enabled him to devote his energies to bridge. But this was no one-horse race. Mel Skolnik, a successful businessman, but hitherto unknown in the bridge world, decided to make an all-out attempt to win the 1981 McKenney Trophy. He employed former winners Soloway and Andersen to oversee the operation. The full list of Skolnik's list of opponents, including world champions Meckstroth and Rodwell, and a host of other leading American players.

The bitterness between the two contestants was forged in May, Rumour has it that Crane had originally offered to help Skolnik in his assault upon the McKenney, but had changed his mind. With seven months of competition still remaining, Crane and Skolnik were no longer on speaking terms. They were both so desperate for points that they would play in the early morning, starting at 8.45 am, and in the late night events ending at 3 am.

The Skolnik camp showed their expert planning by selecting the non-smoking division for their man, while injecting some professional pairs in the smoking division to make life more difficult for Crane.

The script for the final confrontation in Reno might have been written by Alfred Hitchcock. Skolnik had a healthy, but not insuperable, lead of 137 points.

In Reno, Crane won two big pairs events and was well worth winning, for it is estimated that it cost him \$250,000 to win. This example of Crane's incisive defence justifies

Skolnik's policy of employing his heavy artillery.

Pairs
Game All
Dealer South

♠ 7 5 3
♥ 10 9 8 4
♦ A 3
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

W Crane
N ZNT
E No
S 1NT(*)
No

0 15-17 points

The raise to two no trumps this sequence should be construed as strictly competitive. Crane led the ♠K to proceed. Crane led the ♠K to proceed. Crane led the ♠K to proceed.

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Wells
Royal
Ballet
SAINSBURY'S
SEASON

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Travel: edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Sweden/Peter Black

Spring snowshine

It is such a beautiful day that I decided to enjoy it. So in mid-April I left England, where spring had reached the snowings of June and early plantings, for the village of Tallberg, population 240, on the western shore of Lake Siljan in the wilderness that stretches across Scandinavia and the Soviet Union. There, spring, advancing from the south, was still waiting for winter to retreat.

The snow stood swept into high piles, and lay in clean beds on the cold side of ditches and hedges. The newly uncovered grass was yellow and soggy. From indoors one looked out on a blue spring day, but outside the wind was in the north, the lake was frozen over.

"What a pity," you have come too early," said Arne and Christina Akersblad, renowned innkeepers of Tallberg. My advisers in Stockholm had been misled, it appeared, by euphoria during a week of fine weather at Easter. The sun was hot, the people took the chains off

their cars and went about saying: "Have a nice day! We shall pay for this!" "Spring at last!" Then there was a 6 in. fall of snow, the sleighs and shovels came out again and hope shrank.

This followed the hardest winter for 100 years: "Halloween (October, 31) is the day when the snow always comes", I was told. "This year it came 10 days before."

Of course there are consolations. Before the snow comes the living is very dark. "Like living in a sack." The snow spreads a kind of reflected light. The Swedes are organized for the winter. Houses are snug (even the gents' at Leksand railway station had a radiator) and brightly decorated. The pungent scent of wood fires hangs everywhere; and there is deep satisfaction in chucking logs on and watching them release the stored light and heat of summer.

At Christmas there are parties, and sleigh drives and skating and cross-country ski journeys. Cars can drive the short route across the frozen lake. And there is Swedish



Winter landscape at old Upsala, Sweden.

food, with its infinitely resourceful variations of marinated fish (at every lunchtime the Akersblads served seven varieties of herring fillets).

It is not the cold that eats the spirit, but the long, long dark. By April the longing for the sun is a passion. "I feel now like an old potato long in the cellar," said a woman with whom I travelled north in the train.

On Walpurgis Night, huge bonfires and processions and fireworks formally expel winter. In early May the lake

begins to thunder as the ice breaks up. Without its refrigerating effect the land warms fast. The locked-in energy of growth explodes. Gardeners hurl themselves into a two-week frenzy of cultivation to catch the short growing season. "There are many heart attacks," said Arne Akersblad. But I saw what I had come to see; the waiting, each day assuaged by some happy sighting.

Birgitta from the tourist office drove me round the lake exclaiming at the harbingers of spring: a girl on a

horse, boys playing marbles, some open water by a bridge with swans on it.

Batting along the forest road, she braked, shouting joyfully: "Tussilagen, did you see it?" She reversed 20 yards to show me the yellow flowers, like tiny suns, dotted among the grass. She looked down tenderly. "It is the first of all the spring flowers," she said.

The sun was really hot, the sky pale blue and filled with high sailing clouds. It was so still in the forest the loudest sound was a squeaking from Birgitta's corduroy trousers as her legs overtook each other. After dinner I went for a walk to catch the sun bathing the lake in a silvery glow. I could feel the day's warmth draining away. I had just about enough warm clothes on.

The evenings passed at a sober gait. Most of the other guests were mature women at a political conference. "They are what you call Whigs," said Arne. "Do you have Whigs still?" "There's one left," I said, thinking of Jo Grimond. They kept themselves apart, even ignoring the big social event of the week, Dallas on Swedish TV.

On Sunday morning I went for another walk, uplifted by a slightly louder gurgling from the ditches as the snow melted. It seemed to me that the vaguest blur had appeared on the birch trees, and a kind of veil of amber coloured the buds in the hedges. Bleatings came from new lambs turned out to have a first look at the world.

If you like peace and quiet and natural beauty you will find this little outing deeply rewarding. Take or rent a car, take a friend for the long evenings. Do not take, as I did, suits of underwear that Sir Ranulph Fiennes would have rejected as too thick. The normal English winter kit will see you through.

You can get there by Torline sea ferry to Gothenberg or by flying SAS to Stockholm and domestic flight to Borlange.

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The Times Cook

A puzzle at the Ritz

A keener interest in school physics and chemistry lessons might have equipped me to solve the mystery of mouseline single-handed. The question is this. Why, when adding cream to a purée of raw fish — to make quenelles or the basis of a terrine — is it supposed to be necessary not only to chill the bowl on ice, and to incorporate the cream a little at a time, but chill the bowl in the refrigerator, for half an hour or so between each addition of cream?

Part of the answer seemed clear when a rushed hatch resulted in a mouseline which tasted good, but had a wetter, more coarsely grained texture than the perfection I was aiming for.

The standard had been set at a lunch at The Ritz given by Country Chefs Seven, a club of young British chefs who wish to promote the excellence of modern British cooking. Since each of the seven chefs produced one course, the lunch was a long one. And the third course, a terrine of turbot made by Chef Murdo MacSween, near Worcester, was nothing short of heavenly.

He parted with the recipe in the obliging way that chefs do nowadays, so I asked him about the business with the ice. Could one, I ventured, be trying to make some kind of emulsion which will only 'take' in arctic temperatures, and if so, why do not recipes, even Escoffier's explain.

Chef MacSween thought not. Repeated chilling would have been necessary in big, hot restaurant kitchens in the days before food processors, but not now. Both fish and cream should be well chilled before they are combined. The trick, he says, is adding the right amount of cream. Too much and the mouseline will be wet and coarse, too little and it will be chalky. How to judge this is explained in his recipe.

Terrine of turbot
Serves six to eight
250 g (9 oz) skinned and boned turbot
1 whole egg and 1 egg white
450 ml (1½ pint) double cream (see method)
Salt and cayenne pepper
6 large leaves fresh spinach
6 fresh scallops

Mince the turbot twice using the fine blade of the mincer. Then purée the fish with a food processor, or pestle and mortar, adding the whole egg and egg white and blending until smooth. Now sieve the purée, "this is essential even if you are using a food processor", and stand the bowl of purée in a larger bowl of crushed ice. Chill it well.

Gradually add two thirds of the cream, a little at a time, working it thoroughly into the purée with a wooden spoon. Season with salt and cayenne pepper. Now poach a teaspoonful of the mouseline in simmering water. If it is too rubbery, add more cream. If it is too soft, beat in more egg white. Check the seasoning and keep chilled

until needed, but not for more than two hours.

Blanch the spinach leaves in boiling water, after removing the tough stalks, and refresh them in cold water. Pat them dry.

Clear the scallops, but leave them whole. Generously butter a terrine of 900ml (1½ pints) capacity and line it with spinach leaves. Half fill the terrine with mouseline, then lay the whole scallops closely together down its length. Cover with the remaining mouseline and top with spinach. Tap the terrine sharply on a hard surface to settle the contents.

Cover the terrine with a lid or foil and stand it in a large dish. Transfer both to a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) and pour boiling water into the larger dish, ideally to come two thirds of the way up the sides of the terrine. Bake for 30 minutes then test with a skewer. It will come out warm and clean when the terrine is cooked.

Rest the terrine for 10 minutes before turning it on to a warm plate to serve hot, or leave it to cool in the terrine for serving cold.

At the Ritz lunch the terrine was served hot with a beurre blanc sauce to which finely shredded sorrel had been added at the last moment.

Pate of salmon en croûte is another recipe which uses fish mouseline, this time to bind pieces of whole fish which are cooked in a pastry case. The pastry used is a stronger than usual version of shortcrust which is reinforced with egg.

Pate of salmon en croûte
Serves eight to ten
For the fish mouseline
225g (8 oz) skinned and boned salmon or salmon trout
Salt and cayenne pepper to taste
1 teaspoon ground mace
1 egg white
250 ml (8½ oz) double cream, chilled

For the pastry
340g (12 oz) plain flour
1½ teaspoon salt
170g (6 oz) butter, chilled
1 egg
Iced water to mix
1 egg yolk beaten with 1 tablespoon water to glaze

For the filling
340g (12 oz) skinned and boned salmon, or salmon trout
1½ teaspoon salt
Freshly ground black pepper
30g (1¼ oz) butter
2 tablespoons dry white wine
1 tablespoon cognac
2 tablespoons chopped fresh dill
2 tablespoons chopped fresh chives

For the aspic
150 ml (½ pint) fish or chicken stock
1 tablespoon gelatine crystals
Salt to taste
1 tablespoon dry sherry

Make the salmon or salmon trout mouseline using the method explained in terrine of turbot.

Make the shortcrust pastry

in the usual way, but using the whole egg, and chill it well before rolling out.

To prepare the filling, cut the fish into long strips about 1.25 cm (½ inch) wide and thick. Season them with salt and pepper. Heat the butter in a frying pan and when it froths, add the fish. Fry it gently for only three or four minutes, just to firm the flesh. Transfer the fish to a plate to cool and sprinkle it with the wine and cognac.

To assemble the pate, generously butter or oil a rectangular hinged metal mould about 25 cm (10 inches) long by 7.5 cm (3 inches) wide and deep. Alternatively, use a non-stick loaf tin of similar dimensions. Roll out threequarters of the dough on a lightly floured surface to a long rectangle about 8 mm (⅓ inch) thick. Lay the fish on the dough, carefully into the mould. Gently press the pastry against the base and sides of the mould so that it forms an even, crack-free crust which will be imprinted with the pattern of the tin. Trim the edges flush with the top of the tin.

Drain the fish fillets and beat a little of the wine and brandy marinade into the mouseline. Spread a layer of mouseline over the base of the pastry and top it with a closely packed layer of fish, sprinkled with herbs. Continue the layers to the top of the tin, finishing with a layer of mouseline.

Roll out the remaining pastry and trim it to make a lid. Damp the edges of the mouseline over the base of the pastry with water and press the lid in place. Glaze the pastry by brushing it with egg yolk and water. To allow steam to escape, cut a small hole in the centre of the lid and prop it open with a cylinder of several thicknesses of foil and crimp the edges with the back of a fork. Brush the lid again with glaze.

Bake in a baking sheet in a preheated moderately hot oven (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) for 15 minutes, then lower the heat to moderate (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) and continue baking for another 1½ hours. If the crust is browning too quickly, cover it loosely with foil.

When the pate is almost cold, remove the foil chimney and tin. Chill it well.

To make the aspic strain the stock through a fine sieve lined with a double layer of damp muslin or with kitchen paper. Sprinkle the gelatine on the stock, seasoned to taste, in a small pan, and when it has swollen heat gently until the crystals have dissolved completely. Cool the aspic and stir in the sherry. Chill a spoonful of aspic to check that it sets firmly enough, and add more gelatine if necessary.

Place a small funnel in the hole in the lid of the pate and pour in a little of the aspic. If leaks in the pastry become apparent, chill the pate again to set the jelly inserted, then continue filling with melted aspic until it will accept no more. Chill the pate for several hours before serving.

A delicate cold sauce to serve with fish is easily made by mixing good mayonnaise half and half with single cream and plenty of finely chopped fresh dill.

Shona Crawford Poole

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Shoparound with Beryl Downing

The spending spree of the happy snappers

It is no wonder amateur photographers are known as happy snappers. Apparently unaffected by the recession, they are expected to spend £550m on their hobby this year, £210m of which goes on developing and printing. According to Kodak, 9 per cent more will be sold this year than last year, and 12 per cent more prints will be made. And there is a definite trend to 35mm cameras.

For a while, amateurs flirted with the 110s, which first appeared in 1972. Neat, foolproof and pocketable, they were ideal for the instant picture for the family album — all the focusing and exposure done for you, no danger of the subject disappearing or the spontaneous expression fading or, worse, freezing, while you fiddle with your F11s.

But a 110 negative has to be enlarged nearly seven times to produce a standard print and that often means loss of definition and colour. The 35mm film, to produce the same print, is enlarged only 3½ times and the results are considerably better. The problem was how to keep the size of film and reduce the size of the basic box which, as Lord Snowdon has shown us all recently in *On Camera*, is all you need to take a picture, provided you have Venice as your backdrop.

The answer was the pocket version of the 35mm camera, known as the compact — a neat name for a group of cameras that are not always as simple to use as their size would imply. There are more than 72 models which vary considerably in performance, use and price, so how can you be sure of getting value for money?

To find out, Shoparound did what any experienced amateur might do — bought copies of the specialist camera magazines and browsed through their recommendations in various price

categories. We made our selection from their suggested best buys, but then came up against our first problem — not all were easily available.

So we rang round the stores to discover which models were well distributed and we selected six to test — one cheapie, the Boots Bierette, four middle-range models, the Konica C35 EF3, Mamiya U, Chinon Bellami and Olympus XA2 and one upper-bracket camera, the Ricoh FF1S. We did not look at auto focus cameras which are usually relatively more expensive and do not offer the user the option of making his own decisions.

As the cameras we chose are not intended for professional use we gave them to an experienced amateur, Russell Malkin, to test and we asked him to take the sort of photographs a holiday-maker might snap — buildings, landscapes, people, pets, with the instruction to include a long-distance view, a close-up and an indoor shot.

We only tested the flash on those cameras where it was built in — a facility liked by the average point-and-click amateur. Those who prefer a greater degree of control and others earning about photography would probably opt for the greater flexibility provided by the models with a hot shoe facility.

Each subject was photographed with each camera, allowing a minimum time to elapse between cameras so that the light conditions varied as little as possible. Conditions were sunny in all shots. The film, F4, was developed and printed at *The Times* with the instruction that each roll was to be given the same treatment with no adjustments made to affect the final prints.

The pictures shown are the results. The notes are taken from the report, compiled by Russell Malkin, as he operated each camera.

Boots Beirette BL £16.95.



Made in East Germany. Overall measurements: 4½in x 2½in. No lens cap. Hot shoe facility for flash. Available from major branches of Boots.

Ease of use: film speed, from 25 to 125 ASA, could be changed accidentally when turning aperture of focusing rings. As shutter speed is altered the film speed changes as both are adjusted by the same ring.

Focusing and exposure: dark viewfinder with narrow field of view. Focusing done by guessing distance and setting focusing ring. Exposure by symbols — sun, half sun, light cloud, dark cloud.

Results: all the pictures were slightly off centre and some were out of focus.

Verdict: although the price makes this an attractive proposition for the beginner, results may be disappointing until the user has learned to compensate for the discrepancy between viewfinder and lens. Bulky design and not easily pocketable. Lack of lens cap a definite disadvantage.

Konica C35 EF3. £59.99.



In black, red, white, royal blue and gold. Made in Japan. 4½in x 1½in. Separate lens cap. Built-in flash. Available from Dixons, Wallace Heaton, Bond Street, W1, Rother Cameras, Tottenham Court Road, W1. Ease of use: film, 25 to 400 ASA with intermediate settings, easily slotted in

with well designed take-up spool. Simple to set without danger of accidental change.

Focusing and exposure: focusing ring marked with feet, metres and four symbols from close-up to infinity. Light next to viewfinder goes red if light conditions too low. Camera does not turn itself off, so if shutter is cocked release button can still be operated, so could go off in pocket or handbag. Automatic exposure. Easy self-charging, pop-up flashlight glows when ready. Self timer with flashing red light.

Results: Good, clear definition in daylight. Rather dark results with flash.

Verdict: cumbersome design with all knobs and buttons projecting. Separate lens cap a serious fault — easily lost. Flash not consistent. Too much put into the colour range and not enough into the basic design.



Olympus



Konica



Mamiya

A typical celebration shot includes a candle-lit birthday cake which bounces the light from the flash back and prevents it reaching the main subject. Of the three cameras with built-in flash the Olympus adjusted most successfully, the Konica less well and the Mamiya badly. We took five further flash pictures with the Mamiya and the results were better, but not much.

Mamiya U. £60 in black, £65 in silver.



Made in Japan. 4½in x 1½in. Integral sliding lens cover. Built-in flash. Available from Dollands and Photomarkets. For local stockists contact J. Osawa & Co (UK) Ltd, Unit 11, Stadium Way, Oxford Road, Reading, Berks. Telephone 0252 879121.

Ease of use: cassette placed on the right with film travelling unconventionally from right to left. Film speeds 25 to 400 ASA with intermediate settings, thumb-wheel wind-on, considered by Russell a disadvantage. Fiddly to set film speed but not easy to change inadvertently.

Focus and exposure: easy to understand focusing range — four positions from close-up to infinity. Automatic exposure. Self-charging, pop-up flash. Self-timer with red light and bleeper. Results: definition and quality average in daylight, poor with flash.

Verdict: The easiest to use, most pocketable and one of the best looking of our cameras. Accurate viewfinder, but flash inconsistent for anyone who wants to take a lot of indoor shots.

Chinon Bellami. £65.98.



Includes separate flash gun. Made in Japan. 4in x 1½in. Integral lens cover. Exclusive to Dixons and Wallace Heaton.

Ease of use: wind on very stiff and drive sprocket at first tore the film. Rather fiddly to set film speed (range 25 to 400 ASA). Camera is switched on as the front doors covering the lens are opened. Doors seem flimsy and vulnerable when camera is in use.

Focus and exposure: focusing given in feet and metres, no symbols. Viewfinder small but bright. Low light warning indicator. Automatic exposure. Detachable flash not supplied and not tested. Results: average to good for distance and close-ups. Verdict: smallest and most pocketable of the six cameras. Quick to operate. Stiff wind-on may have been peculiar to specific camera tested.

Olympus XA2. £70.

Made in Japan. 4in x 1½in. With detachable flash, 5½in x 1½in. Integral sliding lens cover. Available from Dixons, Greens, Comet. Rother Cameras have it for £64.95.

Ease of use: Easy to load and smooth wind on. Film speeds 25 to 800 ASA.

Russell Malkin, 22, who tested the cameras for this report, is in his final year as a student of civil engineering at Thames Polytechnic. He has had a keen interest in photography since he was 14 when he helped his father to process film in their bathroom/darkroom. He has since built his own darkroom in the loft, has run a studio of his own and is particularly interested in fashion and sports photography.

Camera activated as lens cover slides open. Very sensitive shutter button, so it could go off before you are ready. Focusing and exposure: three basic focusing positions given in symbols — head shot, group shot, landscape. Bright viewfinder and excellent range. Green low-light warning. Automatic exposure. Flash screws into side of camera and has pop-up light to show when it is charged. Self-timer on base bleeps and flashes red light.



Results: good definition and accuracy on distance shots. Slight tendency to over-exposure loses definition in close-up. Excellent flash results.

Verdict: pleasant to use, easy to pocket with and without flash. Excellent lens cover. Good-looking design.

Ricoh FF1S. £90.

Made in Japan. 4½in x 1½in. Pull-down lens door. Hot shoe flash facility. Available from Rother Cameras, 256 Tottenham Court Road, W1. Lewis's, Manchester. Camera House, Birmingham. Other stockists from Mr. Ian Faulkner, 0782 615131.

Ease of use: simple to load with lever wind-on. Range from 25 to 400 ASA but no intermediate stops. Easy to set without danger of accidental change. Focus and exposure: easy to set focus displayed in feet and metres. Clear viewfinder. Low light warning. Automatic exposure. When flash is used camera has to be manually set to aperture required. Self timer with red flashing light.

Results: all prints had better quality, depth and body than those produced by the other cameras.

Verdict: very easily pocketable camera with smooth lines. All functions easily manipulated.



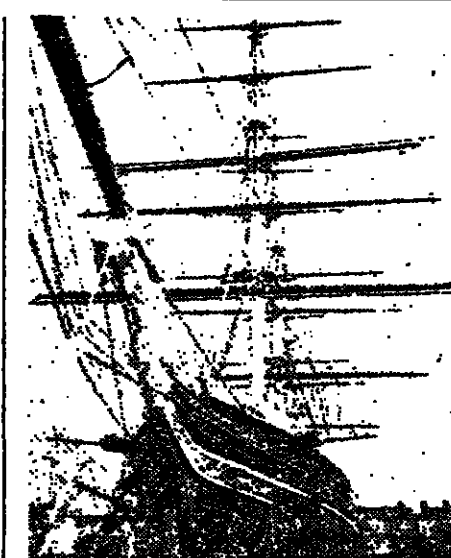
Olympus

Conclusions: simply from the point of view of ease of use and portability, and without seeing the results, Russell gave his order of preference as follows: joint first Ricoh and Mamiya; second, Olympus; third, Chinon Bellami; fourth Konica; fifth Beirette. Having seen the finished prints, we would agree that the Ricoh is worth buying if you can afford it. The results would seem to warrant the extra outlay. For a retailer's view we talked to Jeremy Rother, of Rother Cameras, who has 15 years' experience of the trade and was, he says, "weaned on photography".

He agreed that the Ricoh is ideal for the customer who has been through the various stages of amateur photography fever and wants to settle down with a small camera which will produce good results with a minimum of trouble, but he also suggested that the Olympus XA, the more sophisticated version of the XA2, would give even better results for a similar price.

In the medium price ranges, we thought the Olympus XA2 was simple, reliable, conveniently portable and very good looking. At the lower end of the market, we feel the Beirette is not sufficiently accurate for a beginner and that equal results could be obtained from the even cheaper cameras available, or much better results if you are willing to spend another £6 to £10. On the basis of our simple tests on a tiny proportion of the growing compact market we would not presume to offer a best buy, but simply to show the variety of features and results that are offered within a range of prices. If you are planning to spend a lot of money on any camera, the best advice is — if in doubt, borrow first, decide later.

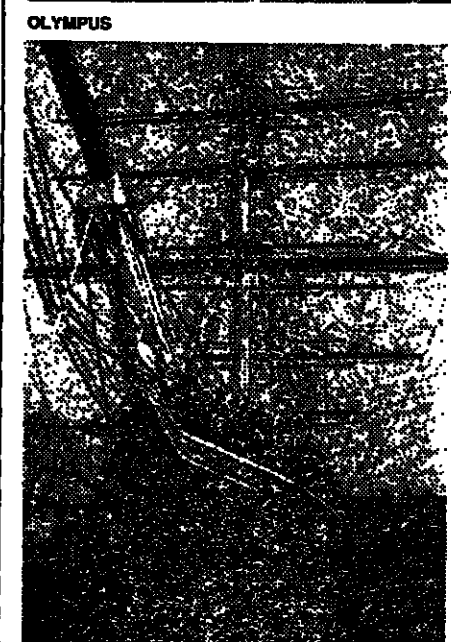
* All prices, other than Boots, will vary according to the dealer, and we will offer lower prices than those quoted.



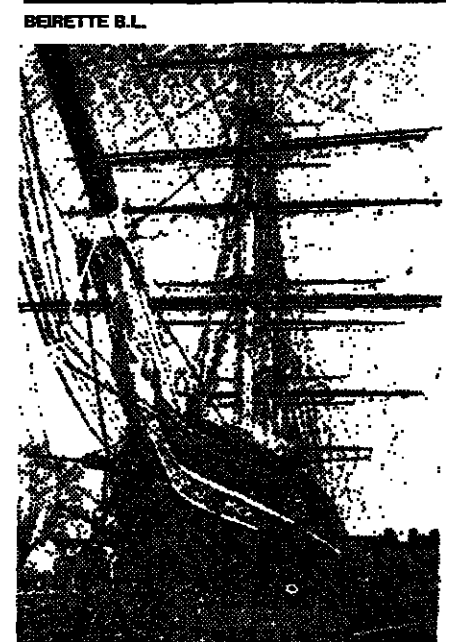
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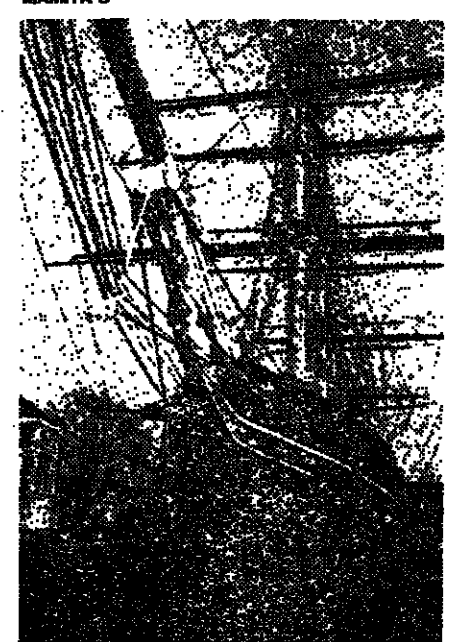
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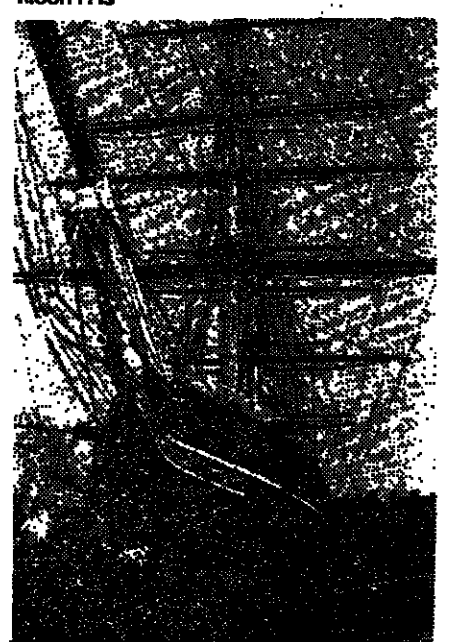
MAMIYA U



RICOH FF1S



KONICA C35EF3



CHINON BELLAMI

The Cutty Sark, with its fine rigging, contrasting light and shade and reflections was our main test subject. Olympus produced a well focused, slightly over-exposed but detailed result. Beirette was out of focus and the image off centre, as were all the Beirette prints, although the subjects appeared perfectly positioned in the viewfinder (see door knocker right). Mamiya was under exposed and with a dark sky. Ricoh produced a good, well defined print, sharply focused and with good depth and detail. Konica and Chinon Bellami both produced fairly dark and rather flat results. Russell also took views of Leeds Castle, Kent, Hall Place, Bexley and a close-up of a Labrador and the results were consistent with those shown here. Allowance must be made for further loss of detail in reproduction.



Beirette. An example of the discrepancy between viewfinder and lens.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Water, water everywhere

■ Never have I known such a difficult six months for gardeners. A bitter winter followed an abnormally wet year and many nights this month have been chilly, with frosts.

I would not trust this spring an inch. If you have half hardy bedding plants in boxes or pots in a greenhouse or frames do not be in a hurry to plant them out.

If nights remain cold, keep them under cover, but do feed them once a week with soluble feed because, overcrowded and starved in their seed boxes, they will quickly grow spindly and turn out to be miserable specimens. If you buy boxes of seedlings later in the month do look for sturdy plants with healthy looking foliage, not drawn, starved stiff running prematurely to flower.

If you have had little experience of buying bedding plants ask somebody to go along who knows the ropes — these plants are not cheap

and you don't want to end up with rubbish. A friend of mine says his favourite spring game is not listening for the first cuckoo's call but looking for the first boxes of tender marigolds (tagetes) on sale in the shops or garden centres. This year he spotted his first lot on April 3 in a garden centre in Middlesex.

But the spring has not only been capricious regarding temperatures, gardens in the south of England, at least, are dry and we have started watering. Many gardeners are busy replacing plants killed by the frosts and the last thing we want is prolonged dry spells. We must longed dry spells. We must be assiduous in watering all trees, shrubs, roses and herbaceous perennials planted this spring, or

even, in the case of trees and shrubs last autumn. Just to hand is a new and very clever sprinkler from Pulse Jet Sprinkler (at around £10) — more familiarly known as a "flip flap" as it flips its way slowly round, activated by the water pressure.

This model has three new features. The jet can be adjusted to water five spray patterns — full circle, half circle, quarter circle and a narrow segment. The moulded plastic base has three hollow "feet" which fill with water when the hose is turned on and which hold the sprinkler steady on the ground — no need for a spike to anchor it. The third and clever

refinement is an outlet from the base of the sprinkler into which can be plugged another length of hose line to feed a second sprinkler — or, if there is sufficient water pressure, a third or fourth. This last facility is quite new and could be useful in many gardens.

In dry spells at this time of year, besides paying great attention to watering newly planted shrubs and trees, it is important to see that germinating seedlings of flowers and vegetables, especially grass seed, never go short of water.

□ Hanging baskets, or the "half" or "wall" baskets that you can hang on plastic covered square meshed wire panels attached to a wall, give a third dimension to a

garden, especially a town plot, and much extra enjoyment. The Astrol range baskets and panels, made of plastic covered wire, is excellent.

If you have a greenhouse or sun lounge it would pay now to fill these baskets and keep them under cover until it is safe to hang them out. This period indoors gives the plants a chance to root into their new compost.

We line our baskets first with a thin layer of sphagnum moss — from a florist or garden centre. Then we put in a liner of plastic sheeting — green, preferably, if you omit moss. Puncture half a dozen holes in the plastic, to allow for drainage.

Make the holes about 2in from the bottom of the basket so there is always a small reservoir of water on which the plants can draw if we forget to water, in a watering every 10 days from about mid-April until the mid-June with a leaf feed. To help the feed stick to the leaves, we give a good dash of household detergent to each gallon of the fertilizer. Daffodils increase by making offsets — small side bulbs — and these take some years to fatten up to flowering size. Perhaps the dry spring of 1980 checked this process. Anyway I am sure that my treatment, plenty of water and a leaf feed, keeps daffodils happy.

□ Looking ahead to next year, we should be sowing seeds in the next week or two of wallflowers, both the orange and yellow forms, myosotis, foxgloves and sweet williams. The last two we can leave until early June but I believe in sowing the others in May to be sure of sturdy plants for bedding out in October.

I am sorry to keep on about watering but it is important to site the seed bed for these biennials and later, perhaps, for perennials, near a water supply. The spot where they will be lined out as soon as they are large enough to handle should be right near a water supply. As with so much in gardening, water is the key to success with these and other plants we raise from seed in the open.

□ My wife and I have had many tearful complaints that clumps of daffodils have gone "blind", producing lots of leaves but no flowers. This has not happened in our garden, indeed our three dozen or so clumps of daffodils have never looked better and we do not have a single blind patch.

This I attribute to watering the bulbs copiously all through April, May and early June if the weather is dry. Also we give the bulbs a watering every 10 days from about mid-April until the mid-June with a leaf feed. To help the feed stick to the leaves, we give a good dash of household detergent to each gallon of the fertilizer. Daffodils increase by making offsets — small side bulbs — and these take some years to fatten up to flowering size. Perhaps the dry spring of 1980 checked this process. Anyway I am sure that my treatment, plenty of water and a leaf feed, keeps daffodils happy.

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Jill Craigie celebrates the centenary of the most puzzling Pankhurst

Sylvia, the revolutionary who ended in a feudal palace

Little Sylvia Pankhurst, born in Manchester 100 years ago next Wednesday, looked through the eyes of an artist and lived as a revolutionary. Paradoxically, she spent her last years living in a grace-and-favour house as the family friend and adviser to the only surviving feudal monarch, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

In memory of her services to that country stands a monument, in front of the cathedral of Addis Ababa, more impressive than any in honour of Ethiopian patriots. Of more benefit to the inhabitants are the welfare services she established — if they still exist — especially the well-equipped Princess Tashai Memorial Hospital, for which she struggled to raise the money untiringly during her old age. She died of a heart attack in Addis Ababa at the age of 78.

Sylvia's fame today rests mainly on what she wrote about herself in the book she conceived as an autobiography, *The Suffragette Movement*. She gives a vivid account of her childhood and family life, of her grueling experience as a militant and as a pacifist during the First World War, referring throughout to her personal opinions and emotions.

Kenneth Morgan, in his biography of Keir Hardie, has touched on her strange love affair with the Labour leader, and David Mitchell, in *The Fighting Pankhursts*, has covered most of her later public activities. Otherwise, little is known of the true Sylvia, or her inner conflicts and private life. It seems from papers deposited in Amsterdam that she wanted the world to know of her love affair with Keir Hardie, but nothing about her son's father, Silvio Corio, the anti-fascist refugee. Papers issued by the Italian secret police, discovered by an American professor, Patricia Romero, give details of Corio's background and suggest that, in his underground fight against the fascist regime, he depended for his maintenance on women, as he did later on Sylvia herself, though she never lost sight of her objective human welfare and progress. In 1917 she saw hope for humanity in the Russian

revolution and joined with others to foment a similar uprising in Britain, thereby rejecting pacifism — a fact omitted from *The Suffragette Movement*.

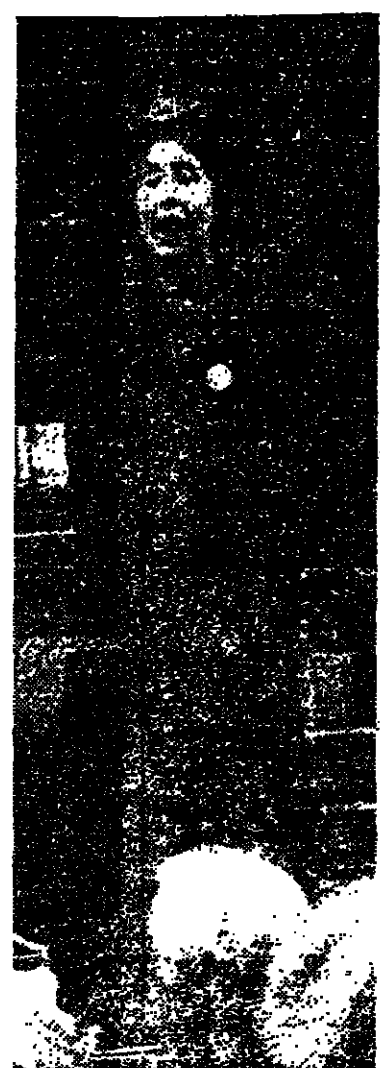
Though deprived of a visa, she overtook Scotland Yard by going to Moscow in time for the second session of the Third International, intent on engaging Lenin in open debate. She thought his instructions to British communists to infiltrate Parliament and trade unions futile compared with a genuine insurrection of the proletariat. Only by such an uprising would it be possible for the administration and places of employment to be taken over by workers' councils and run on Soviet lines.

Lenin averted the argument by treating her as the guest of honour. Verbatim reports of her speeches in the Record Office testify to her incitement of the navy to bombard the Palace of Westminster. Articles deemed to be seditious, published in her paper, *The Workers' Dreadnought*, which bore the subtitle, "Organ of the Communist Party", led to being sentenced to her eighth term of imprisonment. On her release she continued to criticize communist policy, for which she was expelled from the party.

Richard Pankhurst has denied that his mother was ever a communist. No doubt that was what he was led to believe; but Mitchell and Romero provide conclusive evidence to the contrary. Disillusioned by the war and the failure of the post-war government to build the promised new world, Sylvia, like Ellen Wilkinson and others whose names are now respected, thought that the new Jerusalem could be built overnight on the ashes of established institutions, forgetting that forced growths fall to put down deep roots.

Sylvia soon became a defender of parliamentary democracy while remaining a Marxist. In her concern to improve conditions for the poor, she lambasted housing officials until their files bulged with her correspondence. In row after row of the unemployed in a siege on the town hall. Try as she might, little came of her endeavours other than the bruised heads suffered by the unemployed, victims of a police baton charge.

In 1928, at the age of 46, Sylvia found what, perhaps, she had been looking for throughout life, a worthy cause. "A rare creature of genius" whom she could help, and a substitute, it seems, for her adored father. She founded the



scandalized her contemporaries and half-killed her mother, who had just been adopted as Conservative candidate for Whitechapel, by telling a journalist that, partly for eugenic reasons, but also as a matter of principle, she had given birth to a son out of wedlock.

Sunday newspaper placards displayed in huge type: MISS PANKHURST'S BABY. As her sister, Christabel, was better known and then preaching the Second Coming, the repercussions on her were rather unfortunate. With the invasion of Ethiopia and its emperor in exile, Sylvia found what, perhaps, she had been looking for throughout life, a worthy cause. "A rare creature of genius" whom she could help, and a substitute, it seems, for her adored father. She founded the



Sylvia Pankhurst addresses a by-election meeting in Manchester (left) after she had moved from sedition to support of parliamentary democracy. Above, with her son, Richard, born in 1928. "I wanted a baby without the ties of marriage," she said. Right, the Labour leader, Keir Hardie, with whom she had an affair, and Emperor Haile Selassie, whose adviser she became.

New Times and Ethiopia News and became Haile Selassie's propagandist-in-chief at a time when his fortunes were at their lowest and he stood most in need of an advocate in Britain.

In an unpublished letter written from Ethiopia to Christabel, Sylvia came to the startling conclusion that she had probably been mistaken in abandoning her art for duty. She painted in words more effectively than she did in oil or water colour. Writing of her childhood, she tells how the trade union leader, Tom Mann, grew so hot and excited when making a speech that she could not take her eyes off his shirt, which gradually crumpled, until it resembled a wet rag.

During her childhood, anarchists, free thinkers, rebels and reformers swarmed into the Pankhurst home, filling the air with their talk of strikes, lock-outs, women's suffrage, socialism and, most often, of the injustices perpetrated by heads of government and all, even the great Gladstone. Some of the guests had gone to prison for a cause, a fairly common occurrence in the days

when the disenfranchised had no means of overturning repressive governments. To work, if needs be, to suffer for a cause, the young Pankhursts learned, was the purpose of existence.

One day in 1893, when to no avail the issue of women's suffrage had been debated in the Commons for the fourteenth time, the father, Dr Pankhurst, cried out in desperation, "Why are women so patient? Why don't you force us to give you the vote? Why don't you scratch our eyes out?" He clawed the air with his fingers.

The scene imprinted itself indelibly in the minds of his family. Given such intensive indoctrination it would have been a miracle if any of the children had grown up with an ounce of respect for the powers that be. None of them did. The suffragette campaign was the logical outcome of their upbringing.

Christabel was the darling of her mother's heart, and eclipsed Sylvia. Christabel not only learned to read at an earlier age and was considered to have the better brain, wrongly as it transpired, but she also excelled in beauty.

grace and charm. On the platform that electrified audiences, fired them with enthusiasm, made them laugh and enchanted them with her youthful audacity.

She commanded a huge following until, in 1912, she directed a campaign of arson and destruction from Paris.

During the arson campaign Christabel and her mother were the most hated women in Britain. Yet, no sooner did they declare their support for the war than they won their way back to public and political favour. Sylvia, with most of the brave suffragettes, suffered opprobrium. For denouncing conscription in Trafalgar Square, a number of soldiers hounded her off the platform and pelted her with missiles — a fact omitted in *The Suffragette Movement*.

Hearing of the debacle while in America, Emmeline Pankhurst sent a cable for publication denouncing Sylvia's "foolish and unpatriotic conduct". This was not the first nor the last of public repudiations of Sylvia by her mother, and vice versa.

In one way and another, Sylvia had suffered at the hands of her two relatives for most of her life. Odd remarks made in the past and incidents seem to have built up in her mind to become major grievances, but in one respect, at least, Sylvia had the edge on them both. She could write.

In a carefully considered review of *The Suffragette Movement*, the constitutionalist, Ray Strachey, wrote: "There is much bitterness in its pages, much inaccuracy and misstatement and an evident and undisguised animus against Mrs Pankhurst and Christabel which is almost tragic in its intensity. ... As a historical document, indeed, this book is invaluable; but as a contribution to history itself it is valueless."

Documentary evidence makes it impossible to dissent from Strachey's verdict. Sylvia came out of her own account as the heroine, martyr, and a great leader. She writes so convincingly that, in several histories of the Liberal administration, the authors state that the suffragette movement was "led by Mrs Pankhurst and her two daughters." For most of the time it was led by Christabel, Mrs Pankhurst, and unofficially by Frederick Pettibone Lawrence. From the middle of 1912 it was led by Christabel.

Sylvia gives the impression that, but for her, the WSPU would have been almost exclusively middle class, for which it has been stigmatized by historians ever since. Abundant evidence exists to prove that, like the temperance movement and the Anti-Corn Law League, the suffragette campaign won support from all classes.

Sylvia's prejudices, coupled with her inability to consider two sides of an argument, warped her judgment, making her an erratic guide on the subject of politics and people. She misrepresents by omission.

To mention just one of innumerable examples, she claims to have given the lead to "a substantial share of the Socialist, Labour and Suffrage organizations" in agitating for a number of reforms. She supports all the agitation she mentions and led a demonstration for equal pay and fairer wages for women, the issue having arisen afresh from the exploitation of female munition workers.

She omits the fact that her mother, who now wielded influence in high places, had already made representations to Lloyd George on behalf of the munition workers. Partly due to her intervention Lloyd George did introduce the long-demanded minimum rate for women and, in many factories, producing munitions directly under government contract, even equal pay.

We can understand Sylvia's need to prove her worth; but in feathering her nest for posterity, she laid a trap into which several historians have fallen. Sylvia should be judged not on what she wrote when she was with bitterness but on her whole life, on her consistent compassion for the underdog, on the energy she expended on their behalf, whether in the mass or as individuals, on her prolific writing, and on her extraordinary courage. Fame in her own right came to her with maturity, when she was wiser and better understood the wicked ways of this world.

During her last years she enjoyed a sense of fulfillment and achievement and the love too of her son and daughter-in-law. As she put it in a letter to Christabel forwarded from Addis Ababa: "Yes, it is better for me here. I can really do something for people and they show their appreciation."

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Geoffrey Smith

The Ulster parallel in the Falklands dispute

"The sticking point for us is the right of self-determination," said Mrs Thatcher on *Panorama* this week. It is a principle that she has propounded time and time again during the Falklands crisis. In any settlement the wishes of the islanders must be paramount. But obvious though this principle may seem, it has not passed without challenge.

Mr David Steel suggested in the Commons on April 20 that "while their wishes and interests are uppermost in our minds the long-term issue is a paramount one for the House to resolve". A good many Conservatives privately agree.

They are afraid that beneath the sacred banner of "self-determination", 1,800 Falklanders will be given the right to decide not only their own future but also the direction of British defence and foreign policy as well. If they are given the right of veto, it is asked, might they not exercise it so as to approve only a virtual return to the *status quo ante*?

Would this not imply the permanent retention of a sizeable British garrison on the islands? And would this not have serious consequences for Britain's role in Nato and her relations with Europe? Would not the Falkland Islands be a good example of positive self-determination, but disastrous for Czechoslovakia and dispiriting for Europe?

This form of self-determination caused some problems because its claim is so ambitious that it can be confused with the two different senses in the course of this century. There is what might be termed positive self-determination, the right to choose which nation state to be a part of; and there is negative self-determination, the right not to have one's constitutional status changed against one's will, not to be thrown out of the state to which one belongs or to be forced to join another.

The attempt to apply the first, more ambitious, form of self-determination has caused as many problems as it has solved. In the words of the American political commentator Walter Lippmann, it "can be and has been used to promote the dismemberment of practically every organized state". He was thinking of the consequences of Woodrow Wilson's efforts to promote a lasting European settlement after the First World War. Wilson's ideal was a noble one. As he put it in a famous speech to the Senate in January 1917: "No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all

their just powers from the consent of the governed."

As a general proposition that is unexceptionable. But it was interpreted, not least by Wilson himself, to mean the right of nationalities to belong to the state of their own preference. In a continent where the different nationalities are so mingled with one another as they are in Europe this was a recipe for perpetual instability. The map of Europe could not be redrawn along ethnic frontiers so as to provide a feasible pattern of states; other factors, such as geography, economics and history had to be taken into account as well.

The Treaty of Versailles could not faithfully apply the doctrine of self-determination but the propagation of the principle ensured a sense of grievance among the

Self-determination: would this mean the Falkland Islands wagging the British dog with a vengeance?

national minorities who could not be part of the state of their choosing. The Munich crisis occurred over the demand that the Sudeten Germans should be taken out of Czechoslovakia, a good example of positive self-determination, but disastrous for Czechoslovakia and dispiriting for Europe.

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I believe that was pitching it a bit too high. We have every reason to be proud of Britain's record in granting independence to former colonies, but it is not strictly

comparable to the position of the Falklanders today. Britain was then responding to the wishes of a majority of people in those territories for a change in their constitutional status. These decisions were examples of positive self-determination in circumstances where that was realistic and appropriate.

In this instance the Government has not taken its stand to give the islanders the constitutional status they would ideally like: otherwise it would not have resisted the demands that they should be given full British citizenship when the Nationality Act was going through Parliament. It would not now be realistic even to promise that if there are to be changes these must be more to the taste of the Falklanders than their previous position. Nor is it essential to associate them with the process of negotiation, in the way that their representatives were included in the previous negotiations with Argentina.

The principle that should apply to the Falkland Islands is no more and no less than the guarantee that successive British governments have offered to the people of Northern Ireland: that their constitutional status will not be changed against their will. There may legitimately be attempts to persuade them to what is realistic, but ultimately they have the right to say no.

It may be objected that this is all very well but it is simply not practical politics in the case of the Falklands. To which there are two answers. Not all principles can be enforced, but a principle does not cease to be a principle because of the difficulty of enforcing it. The Falklanders have rights which should be acknowledged, whether they are honoured or not.

Secondly, provided it is possible to recover control of the islands, it should be easier than is now widely supposed to enforce this principle in future. If the Argentines are now made to withdraw, there is unlikely to be a succession of invasions every other year.

The aid of the international community could also be enlisted. There could be an American guarantee, a United Nations force or some other arrangement. Britain could afford to be flexible over the means at this stage, provided that the principle was adequately safeguarded.

There is an international as well as national interest in securing acceptance of the rule that the people of a clearly defined territory cannot be propelled against their will from one state to another.

Warsaw

To be arrested late on a freezing December night, transported to a camp and, innocent of any crime, bottled off from society for three months might be deemed even by the grained standards of Polish history an unusually unpleasant experience. Yet as the Polish government begins to release large numbers from internment, former inmates are finding that the problems of detention are dwarfed by the delicate day-to-day moral dilemma of surviving a politically critical intellectual.

The result is bewildering, with even the most sage of the Polish intelligentsia searching, child-like, for guidance. Should I emigrate, they ask — should we create a literature in exile?

Andrzej Szczępiński is a lumpy man in his late fifties who looks as if he has been dressed at random by compassionate strangers. He was picked up on December 12, taken to Bieleleka jail for two days, then transferred to the "intellectuals' camp" at Drawsko Pomorskie. He was released shortly before Easter. Mr Szczępiński was an official in the Polish Pen Club but was never in Solidarity; his internment seems to have been based on the fact that he is a free-thinking novelist, scriptwriter and occasional political commentator who drew logical conclusions about the failures of the system.

He has published 20 books, all of which, apart from the latest *The Polish Ordeal* (published in England by Croom Helm), have all appeared in Poland.

In short, Mr Szczępiński is as fine a representative of the Polish intelligentsia as it is possible to find. Over the last weekend we talked at length about the central question of whether it is possible to write in Poland under martial law. The Polish government has already signalled that it wants to solve its self-created internment problem by encouraging internees to leave the country.

That is not a euphemism; the government stresses that those who leave will do so of their own free will and not be deported. So far about 700 present and recently released internees have applied to leave (apparently 67 of them want to go to Britain but some are uncertain about whether the British government is prepared to take them). On April 14, Mr Szczępiński was called in to see General Czesław Kiszczak, the Interior Minister and was told that he and his family could leave, with some of their property. The General seemed to express genuine regret that such an offer should have been necessary.

Both he and Rakowski, the Deputy Premier, and a former colleague of Mr Szczępiński, said that Poland needed its creative people; that I should perhaps come back after two or three years when the difficult times are over. I believe them when they say that but it is the officials lower down that worry me.

Certainly, the cordiality of these ministers was not matched by the army newspaper *Zolnierz Wolności* which accused Mr Szczępiński of "I don't know what, being an imperialist hack, working for the Japanese secret service". There are mixed signals from the party and as a result more and more interned intellectuals are seriously considering emigration.

Mr Szczępiński, and others of his temperament, could choose "inner emigration" — that is, stay in Poland and become a petrol pump attendant. He could write but not be published, except in the underground publications, or he could go abroad and write for people who, in the main, do not understand what he is writing — or become a petrol pump attendant in the West.

He cannot delay much longer lest the passport offer is withdrawn, but he is not hopeful. "Frankly," he says, "it is a choice between washing cars in Warsaw and washing cars in Frankfurt am Main. I am going to Frankfurt."

But there are other problems, logistical ones: he is old, unemployable perhaps. He speaks German (learned in concentration camps) but no French, his wife speaks French but no German. There is great nervousness, great indecision.

Compared to this, life in internment had a remarkable

Fast exit from Warsaw

As soon as Mr Szczępiński left the cloisters of Drawsko he entered a world of considerable variance with the picture painted within the camp: the rules had been changed, apparently immutably. The room for manoeuvre imagined by former Solidarity adherents in their confinement no longer existed. Poland had changed and rather than change with it, Mr Szczępiński is actively considering emigration, although he knows it might be a long time before he is allowed to return.

"It can be done — our greatest living poet, Czesław Miłosz, and our greatest living philosopher, Leszek Kołakowski, have been in exile for decades." But there is some despair in this: Mr Szczępiński's life is a classically Polish one. His father was a young man in the Poland of General Piłsudski before the war, and became part of the Polish government in exile in London during the war. He returned in 1956 when Mr Władysław Gomułka came to power, and helped, in his eighties to found KOR, the dissident group, in 1976.

His son spent time in Sachsenhausen concentration camp and has seen his star rise and fall in the long march from Stalinist post-war Poland to martial law. That is a lot of luggage to leave behind.

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simplicity about it. By all accounts Drawsko was the best of the camps, housing several hundred intellectuals in three tiny cells. Across the lake, Edward Gierk and some of his former ministers were, at least until the end of February, interned in slightly more luxurious circumstances.

A fence barber, having cut the ex-leader's hair, would go to the Drawsko camp to cut the hair of his former inmates. The daily rhythm at Drawsko was straightforward enough: up at seven, roll call and breakfast lunch at 2.30, supper between 7 and 8, lights out at 11.

Supper the main meal, was bread and fatty bacon or ham. Food parcels were allowed, though: officially three kilograms a month, in fact as many as one's relatives could send. The inmates organised themselves along the lines of a highbrow Samuel Smiles. In the mornings, Dr Bronisław Beremek, a former close adviser to Lech Wałęsa, would teach French, Mr Szczępiński German, another scholar English.

In the afternoon, each intellectual would lecture on his speciality: semiotics, cosmology, the philosophy of science, even the technique of drawing railway timetables. Between times, they discussed endlessly the future of Solidarity and came to one conclusion: the union had to be revived. Wałęsa was

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essential in its renaissance, it should accept certain self-limitations.

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A FRIEND INDEED

From the first day of the Falklands crisis, the United States assumed the role of mediator for a combination of reasons. It did not wish to sully its relations with Latin America in general and Argentina in particular by openly backing a European nation in the western hemisphere; and the United States administration maintained that it could more effectively bring its influence to bear in favour of a peaceful settlement by acting as an honest broker rather than a partisan.

The British Government publicly and repeatedly welcomed American mediation, whether for reasons of prudence or genuine enthusiasm. It is certainly good that the attempt was made, and the course pursued with the zeal that Mr Haig brought to the task. Otherwise there would have been critics who maintained that American mediation would have brought a swift peace if only it had been tried. Now it has been tried as hard and for as long as could reasonably have been expected, without of itself producing the necessary result. The pressures that could properly be exerted by a mediator did not bring Argentina to accept a just and satisfactory settlement.

Now the United States is throwing its weight on Britain's side, this is doubly welcome. It is good for Anglo-American relations which would have suffered if it had seemed that the United States was clinging to the role of mediator well beyond the point at which there was any reasonable chance of Mr Haig's shuttle diplomacy producing a negotiated settlement. There would have been the impression then that the American administration was more interested in saving itself from embarrassment than in securing a fair outcome. The decision must also be reassuring elsewhere in Europe, showing as it does, that when it comes to the hard point, the United States

is a friend and ally which can be counted on.

It is also encouraging because it means that far more pressure will now be brought to bear upon Argentina. Britain has responded to the seizure of the Falklands with impressive resolution. The mobilization of the task force has been a technical achievement of a high order. The policy of gradually increasing the military pressure on the Argentine forces step by step has shown that strength was being applied with judgment. But real power in the Western world is exercised nowadays by the United States. If it stands aside, then an aggressor has to face only a small proportion of the strength—military, economic and psychological—that could and should be mobilized against it.

There will even now be no direct military involvement of American forces, but that was never expected. Without going so far as that, there is a good deal that the United States can and will now do to help Britain's cause. Mr Haig said yesterday that the administration "will respond positively for requests for material support for British forces." There is much that can be provided in terms of logistical back-up for a task force operating some 8000 miles from home. In-flight refuelling could be given to British planes. Tanker supplies could be made available. Any shortage that suddenly became evident could be met much more swiftly with American assistance than if everything had to be supplied from Britain.

A variety of sanctions will now be imposed upon Argentina. President Reagan has ordered the suspension of all military exports there, and "the withholding of certification of Argentine eligibility for military sales." Over a period of time this would be bound to have a serious effect upon Argentine military capacity. The strictly economic sanctions will have both an

immediate and delayed effect. The suspension of bank credits and guarantees, and of commodity credit corporation guarantees, will probably take a few months to have their full impact. But the mere imposition of these restrictions must be a severe blow to confidence in an economy that was already in grave difficulties. Altogether this is a strong package of measures that the administration has announced, an indication that when Mr Reagan does move he moves firmly.

Beyond the measures themselves there is the psychological effect of the United States having now taken sides. When Mr Pym meets Mr Haig in Washington this weekend he will be speaking to him once again as an ally and a partner; not as a neutral personage. That is how it ought to be between any British Foreign Secretary and any Secretary of State. It will add confidence to a British enterprise that has never been lacking in determination.

This should strengthen the British resolve to persist in the strategy of steadily increasing the pressure on Argentina. That pressure will now be immeasurably greater because the junta must surely realize that the United States could not afford now to let Britain lose over the Falklands without itself losing respect in Latin America and elsewhere. It should therefore improve the chances of a peaceful solution, and Mr Pym's visit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York will also be an indication of Britain's overwhelming desire for a peaceful settlement, if possible. But the American decision to stand alongside Britain will make it easier for the Government to insist upon the principles for which it has taken action. This is good not only for the alliance but also for those who believe that aggression, from whatever quarter it may come, must always be resisted.

THAILAND'S ROLE IN THE FRONT LINE

Thailand's military rulers are nowadays more likely to see themselves as guardians of a still frail but budding democracy than the dictators of the past, so no savour of diseste diluted the welcome to Thailand's Prime Minister, General Prem Tinsulanond on his visit to London this week. From London to Brussels, a mark of the close and now regular ties that link the European Community with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean).

General Prem represents a country that is in some ways unique in the region and certainly one of the most important in South-East Asia. From being an area supposedly under threat of communist expansion ever since the war of French withdrawal from Indo-China, South-East Asia is now a well-knit zone of successful economic growth and relatively mature nationalism. When Lord Carrington toured the area earlier this year he took with him a posse of businessmen, bent on expansion no doubt, but no political extremists has yet

been found to castigate trade expansion.

Thailand's obvious claim to uniqueness is that—by Anglo-French agreement—the country escaped the rapacity of late nineteenth century colonialism. The fact is obvious: the implications are less appreciated. Not only does Thailand live in a sense of territorial and administrative continuity symbolised by a still healthy and respected monarchy. Thailand's ex-colonial colleagues in Asean are all new states, in the sense of finding their present territorial, ethnic and social mixtures posing a new problem in national building. Even Indonesia's substantial political heritage, though it may influence, cannot simply define or shape the country now ruled from Jakarta.

Moreover, the Thais conserve a better sense of where they are. Their links with China are real; even though they were attenuated in the colonial era, they have never lost their significance to either side, whereas in the minds of Malaysians and

Indonesians China is associated primarily with the Chinese communities in their midst. An important relic of the past is Thailand's old rivalry with Vietnam. Thailand's relationship with its Vietnamese-dominated and Vietnamese communist-inspired neighbours of Laos and Cambodia is one of the disastrous legacies of French rule, in so far as that rule evicted Thai influence from Cambodia and Laos (countries closer in every sense to Thailand) and freely allowed Vietnamese immigration and influence into both countries. While the cooperation of Asean in resolving the difficulties faced on this communist frontier has been helpful, it remains Thailand that is most involved, by both continuity and past relations, with Vietnam and with China. Since the Indo-China war finally came to end in 1975, the fear of further dominoes falling in South-East Asia has not been a major source of world anxiety. The credit that goes to Asean and not to Thailand among its members to Thailand.

Claiming benefits

From Dr Z. Mahmood

Sir, Pat Healy's report in *The Times* (April 16) points out a serious blemish which continues to mar the concept of "caring society". In spite of repeated attempts by the Government to encourage people to claim their rights, an ever increasing number of sick, disabled and aged people are failing to claim full supplementary benefits which they are entitled to, resulting in a £35m "saving" (choice of this word reflects insensitivity, perhaps "unpaid debt", a more apologetic phrase, would have been more appropriate).

The intention of the Government and the Local Authorities to publish (yet another) explanatory leaflet is unlikely to publicise effectively, who is eligible and who is not. In my opinion, one of the major reasons for the inefficiency of explanatory leaflets and guide booklets is that they are written in a language not fully comprehensible to the "average" sick, disabled and aged individuals.

In Britain, the generally acceptable level of "literacy" considered sufficient for an individual to "get by" in everyday life is a Reading Age of nine years (that of an average nine year-old schoolchild). However, most of the Government leaflets require a much higher literacy level than that. Various investigations have shown that the Reading Age required for the Family Income Supplement Leaflet is between 14-17 years, Family

Income Allowance Leaflet (for Immigrants) 13½-14½, Free Prescriptions Leaflet 15½-17½. Such information is available for a number of similar reading materials, eg Income Tax Return Guide, Claim Form for Industrial Injury, Fire Regulations, Disinfectant Bottle Labels and so on. In each case, the literacy level let alone comprehend them, is much too high for the people to whom they are addressed.

Therefore, in order to inform the public of their rights, it should be ensured that such communications are written in a language which can be easily read and comprehended by the "average" person. Such a thoughtful policy will be greatly appreciated by the general public, let alone enable a lot more people to claim what is their legitimate right.

Yours faithfully,
Z. MAHMOOD,
Physiology Department,
Duke Street Hospital,
5 Oakley Terrace,
Glasgow.

Kissinger visit

From Mr. John Pilger

Sir, As the journalist to whom Richard Dwyer and Edward Mortimer referred in their report about the visit of Henry Kissinger (April 28), I would like to make several points before Kissinger and his attendants in Press are allowed to completely re-write recent history. Dwyer and Mortimer wrote: "Dr Kissinger

has been called 'prickly' by some, and further attempts to needle him were made at the press conference, where one journalist asked why this book included such a long defensive appendix refuting the charges made by William Shawcross about American bombing in Cambodia."

Dwyer and Mortimer conducted what is described as an interview with Kissinger, but they asked not a single critical question, least of all about Kissinger's own credibility. Such questions are apparently known as "needling". Indeed, the men from *The Times* quickly added that Dr Kissinger's "humour seemed to have re-emerged from that onslaught" (my question to him) and they went on to describe William Shawcross's charges against Kissinger as a controversy which no longer raged. How comforting it all must have been for both interviewers and interviewees!

Alas, while controversy may no longer rage, truth does. Kissinger, in his latest, huge and apologetic book's appendix, fails to refute Shawcross's central and meticulously documented charge that he and Nixon secretly and illegally conducted a massive bombing campaign against neutral Cambodia. Surely, journalism is demeaned by deference to the kind of pretentious "statesman-ship" affected by Henry Kissinger, or is this only understood by those like myself, who have seen the terrible human consequences of his "diplomacy", in Indochina and elsewhere?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PILGER,
57 Hambalt Road, SW4

Housing renewal in inner cities

From Mr David Bebb and others

Sir, As directors of the major inner city housing associations, we welcome Michael Heseltine's wholehearted involvement in working to save these decaying areas (report, April 15). His personal commitment has undoubtedly affected the climate in which we and others work for inner city renewal. We share his belief that they can be saved.

But in trying to halt the collapse of community life, as Mr Heseltine himself puts it, "many policies conflict". The decline in Government's programme of investment through the Housing Corporation, which is now down from 35,000 homes to 20,000, has greatly reduced our contribution to inner city housing renewal. Moreover, the effect of a range of government policies has been to shift the emphasis of this much smaller programme away from improving and rehabilitating homes in the most deprived inner city areas. New initiatives and priorities, although valuable in themselves, have combined to take away resources from the most urgent of housing priorities, the improvement of living conditions for the disadvantaged in these areas.

Currently, these programmes have little priority and the recently announced annual allocations to housing associations from the Housing Corporation confirm this trend. They show no special provision at all for inner city rehabilitation, which is swept up into a category of "Other Needs". At the same time reductions to our work intensify the problems of unemployment, particularly among the unskilled. In not only the suffering from these reduced programmes, but this year we will also be unable to get on with improvement works to hundreds of our existing properties, many of them standing empty, because the Housing Corporation cannot finance the necessary repairs. The ultimate costs will be much greater after a further period of continued neglect.

Over the last 15 years, the work of inner city housing associations has received considerable recognition and support from successive Governments of differing persuasions. It was virtually pioneered rehabilitation in inner city areas. We have no doubts that our work accords with the objectives so forcefully advocated by Mr Heseltine in his article of April 15, but when can we expect the decisions of his Department and Housing Corporation to fall into line with his own priorities?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BEBB,
JOHN COWARD,
DAVID MUMFORD,
DONALD HOODLESS,
PAUL THOMPSON,
MICHAEL SMITH,
ALAN KILBURN,
ANDREW MALONE,
MIKE AGER,
DON WOOD,
CATHERINE MEREDITH,
JANET HAMMOND,
PETER NORMAN,
BILL MARTIN.

Circle 33 Housing Trust Ltd.,
26 St Pancras Road, NW1,
April 29.

Darwinian evolution

From Mr Nigel Vaux Halliday

Sir, Christopher Booker's doubts (feature, April 19) about the evolution of species still stand. For Dr Turner (April 22) must either show us, according to his first suggestion, to what alternative use an animal would have put its half-evolved wing; or persuade us, according to his second suggestion, that it is reasonable to assume that animals developed into birds in a single genetic change leaving no intermediate stages.

Or to use a different example, he must either show us what use is a hole in the head before the eye is formed; or he must persuade us that we can reasonably believe that the hole in the head and the appearance of a functioning eye happened in a single genetic change.

It is curious to find that explanations exist for intermediate cases; but the explanations do not yet convince the sceptical.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL HALLIDAY,
16A Darrell Road,
Kew,
Surrey,
April 22.

Venus observed?

From Mr Vernon Dawson

Sir, I am one of the many who enjoy Patrick Moore's television topics. However, he is right in saying in *The Times* of Saturday, April 24: "Venus last passed across the face of the sun in 1882 so that there can be nobody living to remember it."

By coincidence, my local paper on the same day reported that Mrs Grace Jeffery had her 104th birthday. She is a sprightly old lady and spent her birthday on a visit to Hampton Court and at her favourite restaurant.

As we all, I think, remember things which happen when we were three years old and up, might not she have remembered, or at least heard discussion, 100 years ago?

Yours faithfully,
VERNON DAWSON,
149 Park Road,
Teddington,
Middlesex,
April 24.

CORRECTION

In a leading article on April 16 it was stated that Jerusalem is regarded by Muslims as their second most holy city after Mecca and Medina.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Christian dilemma on threat of war

From the Reverend P. G. Atkinson

Sir, All Christians must pray for peace in the Falkland Islands, and must deplore the warmongering of some of our fellow-countrymen. The reported opinion of Mr Anthony Marlow, MP (The Times, April 21), that the morale of the armed forces would suffer if the naval task force were to return home without having been used, is a particularly shameful instance of this. That being said, however, Christians are not committed to the pacifist opinions advocated in your columns this morning (April 21) by the Reverend Gordon Wilson.

Pacifism, like voluntary poverty or the celibate state, is a precept of the Gospel, with the practical implications of which the Christian conscience must always wrestle. Like those other disciplines, however, pacifism may equally become a way of evading serious attention to the moral dilemmas presented by the society in which Christians find themselves placed.

In the present dispute, the British Government has a prima facie case, which the pacifist is bound to answer. The homeland of a small and defenceless community has been occupied against the wishes of that community by a powerful military regime with a discreditable record in the matter of human rights. The British Government has an undeniable responsibility for the freedom and welfare of the Islanders, and is at present seeking to discharge this responsibility by diplomatic means. But diplomacy, to be effective, requires bargaining power; and such power the Government hopes to secure, in the first place by pressure of economic sanction, and, as a last resort, by military threat. Such is the Government's position; and, in principle, it is a morally defensible one.

The pacifist must surely demonstrate, either that the facts of the case are other than I have described; or, that there is some other practical method by which the Government may discharge its responsibility to the Islanders; or, that the total damage to human life (not something to be accounted merely in terms of immediate bloodshed) which is likely to result from the Government's present course of action

will outweigh the good it is trying to achieve.

Perhaps the pacifist can make out such a case; but it has not been made yet. Mr Wilson's picturesque proposal that the United Kingdom and Argentina should collaborate in erecting an abbey on the Islands as a shrine of peace, does nothing to assist in the resolution of the problem, or to encourage the rest of us to take seriously the pacifist's position.

Yours sincerely,
P. G. ATKINSON,
The Glebe House,
6 Rectory Grove,
Clapham, SW4.

From Mr David Evans

Sir, I was surprised that you ventured into the debate on "The Just War" in your leading article last Saturday. While admiring your honesty, however, I must confess it seemed to me too deep and personal an issue for a newspaper to comment upon.

Having said that, there are two comments I would like to make on what you said:

1. You say "there are two respectable traditions; one of total pacifism, the other based on the just war."

I think you should be more willing to acknowledge a third tradition which is represented best by Christian CND.

Surely that position is an honourable one as it derives from a conviction that a "just" nuclear war is a contradiction in terms in that it cannot limit killing to (in your own words) "those directly involved... with the force that has to be resisted."

2. Surely the Christian, in understanding his "just" nuclear war as a "just" war, should be able to see better than most that status, national sovereignty, teaching an aggressor a lesson, are all less important than seeking a compromise with the Argentines which allows the Falkland Islanders interests to be fully protected, and yet at the same time can be accepted by military junta which in its weakness must "save face".

Yours faithfully,
DAVID EVANS,
Rivendell,
3 Green Lane Close,
Chertsey,
Surrey,
April 27.

Added value concept

From Mr J. W. West

Sir, The aspirations of Sir Raymond Pennock (feature, March 23) and of Professor Beresford Dew (letter, April 15) might be brought together and the aims of both achieved if Great Britain were to use added value on a national scale for the regulation of pay, investment and taxation with a concomitant statutory obligation to publish a wide range of information in support, as in Japan.

Company profits are an arbitrary concept, depending to some degree on accounting conventions. Moreover, maximising profits does not require maximising wealth creation; often the reverse. Added value on the other hand is not an arbitrary concept, and since it is a measure of wealth created, maximising it necessarily means maximising wealth creation. And pay of course, comes from wealth created, not from profits.

One particular benefit of the added value concept is that it emphasises the relationship between pay and investment and so encourages investment. A feature of Japanese industry is the very much higher capital investment per employee than obtains in British industry, a difference which is directly attributable to the use of the

added value concept in Japan, and which accounts for the growing prosperity of the Japanese worker.

Further advantages of the added value concept are that it provides a very strong incentive to wealth creation (since pay is related to added value), encourages high quality (since value depends upon quality) and discourages waste (since waste reduces added value). It also highlights the truth that prosperity requires the combined contributions of management, employees and capital.

In this connection it was unfortunate that Professor Beresford Dew should refer disparagingly to shareholders when what is needed above all is harmony. The Japanese experience shows very clearly how vital to prosperity is the contribution of capital.

There would, of course, be very great difficulties in introducing the added value concept in Great Britain, but if the Japanese succeeded there is no reason to think the British could not. It would undoubtedly bring great prosperity in its train.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN W. WEST,
La Puente,
La Ville Danet,
35380 Plelan-le-Grand,
France,
April 19.

Questions from juries

From Dr J. Shackleton-Bailey

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Robert Whiting (April 23) draws attention to the difficulties of jury men arising out of their inability to obtain clarification of witnesses' evidence as a case in point. That is permitted in coroner's courts, and indeed it was my invariable practice to invite the jury to put a question to each witness after his evidence had been heard and solicitors had had their opportunity to question it.

The coroner of course is the judge of whether such questions should be allowed, as indeed most of them are in spite of the fact that sometimes solicitors simply felt that their clients had been satisfied that they were being represented and some jury men

just could not resist a temptation to make themselves heard.

Nevertheless in my experience this was regularly and justly the justice and the manifestation that it is being done; whilst above all, jury men retire to consider their verdict with no doubts remaining as to the evidence after it has been summed up by the coroner. In other courts where counsel take care of clients' interests there should be such opportunity for jury men to seek clarification, and the time spent might well be saved afterwards in the jury room.

Yours etc.
J. SHACKLETON-BAILEY,
The Old Mill,
Blockley,
Moreton-in-Marsh,
Gloucestershire,
April 23.

Facts about leeches

From Dr J. M. Elliott

Sir, The long-running saga of the medicinal leech has now gone full circle. The original article (October 21, 1981) on "The leech in peril of extinction" was partially based on a paper by Dr R. T. Sawyer in *Oryx*. In the latest contribution (April 27), Professor Payton assures us that the medicinal leech still exists in Britain and he cites Dr Sawyer as his source of information!

As there appears to be some confusion amongst your correspondents on this subject, perhaps the following facts may be of interest to your readers. There are 16 species of freshwater leeches in the British Isles; 11 (see on invertebrates (snails, worms etc.) on two such the blood of fish, and one sucks the blood of water-birds. The remaining two species suck the blood of vertebrates. One species, *Hae-menteria costata*, has been recorded only once in the British Isles (in 1979) and its chief hosts

are the European terrapin and water-birds. It occasionally attacks man and was used as a medicinal leech in the Crimea. The other species, *Hirudo medicinalis*, is known to occur in several localities in Britain but is now absent from Ireland.

A monograph on British freshwater leeches was published by the Freshwater Biological Association in 1979 and includes a key to species with a review of their life cycles and ecology. An atlas of their known distribution in the British Isles was published by the Association in January. Other leeches, especially the horse leech, are frequently mistaken for the medicinal leech, but a genuine specimen of the latter is certainly as sanguivorous as its continental relatives.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. ELLIOTT,
Freshwater Biological Association,
The Ferry House,
Ambleside,
Cumbria.

Getting a share of lending right

From Lord Willis

Sir, It was the clear wish of Parliament that public lending right should benefit authors and authors alone. The publishers played no part in the campaign to establish PLR and neither the Act nor the scheme for its implementation makes any mention of publishers.

However, now that PLR has become law and there is a prospect of money for authors from 1983-84 onwards, a few disreputable publishers are using the back door to secure for themselves a share of the small pool of money that the Government has made available.

The method is simple. Authors are being told that unless they agree to give the publishers a share of their earnings from PLR their books will not be published. Some publishers are asking for as much as 50 per cent, others for 25 per cent.

Of course, no publisher would dare to make such a demand of a highly successful author, who could simply take his books elsewhere. So this imposition falls mainly on the poorer authors, the very people for whom PLR was designed.

I am glad to say that the majority of publishers have distanced themselves from this behaviour, preferring to leave PLR where it belongs—to the authors. As for the minority, there are several good old English words which could serve to describe their conduct.

One of them is blackmail. Yours faithfully,
WILLIS,
Chairman, Authors' Lending and Copyright Society,
House of Lords,
April 26.

Bankside Leviathans

From Mr A. C. Rodgers

Sir, I was somewhat shocked to read the article by Simon Jenkins (April 23) on the Green Giant competition. In the event that assessors should agree with your learned journalist and select Mr Farrell's "ultimate architectural joke", I would assume the burden of the joke will rest on the pension funds.

It is a deplorable situation when public money is put into what may become a rather short-lived joke appealing only to an architectural elite. I for one cannot see the funny side.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. RODGERS,
24 Ossulton Road, SE1.

Prevention is better

From Mr J. M. F. Clarke

Sir, Miss Edmundson (April 26) requests that car manufacturers place a little padding on the back of headrests. This would soften a blow which is preventable.

Rear passenger seat belts are designed to stop such injuries as the one described. Yours faithfully,
J. M. F. CLARKE,
The Middlesex Hospital,
Mortimer Street, W.1.

Countryside trust

From Mr Montague Keen

Sir, The logic of the Chairman of the Exmoor Society (April 21) is enchanting, and very typical of well-intentioned conservationists with their feet firmly on the clouds.

Guy Somerset rightly points to the serious difficulty in finding public money to compensate farmers who may be restricted from gainful activities on their land in order to satisfy what some conservationist bodies quite sincerely believe to be the superior interests of safeguarding certain flora and fauna. He commends the solution of outright purchase of land by responsible public bodies. He accepts, however, that it would be politically impossible for the Government to raise this money—at the expense of other rate-based services already under severe pressure; he acknowledges that the National Trust cannot find more money for its purposes.

He might have added, and I am sure he would agree, that two of the other quangos, the Countryside Commission and the Nature Conservancy Council, find themselves seriously starved of cash as it is and could not possibly contemplate any such huge burden.

And yet he calmly recommends the creation of a consortium of such bodies, private and public, to take the form of a special trust. In some magic, but unspecified, way the cross-fertilization of these individually impetuous bodies will make available "adequate funds which are so conspicuously lacking at present." Hey presto!

Yours faithfully,
MONTAGUE KEEN,
School Barn Farm,
Pentlow,
Suffolk.

Con fuoco

From the Reverend D. G. Richards

Sir, In 1973 there was a concert and organ recital in the church of St Peter and Paul, Neath. Next the church was the fire station. During the playing of a piece by Bach the fire siren sounded; with great presence of mind and skill the organist changed key with the siren and earned spontaneous applause. Not true Bach but great fun.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK RICHARDS,
The Rectory,
Barmouth, Merioneth.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

April 30: The Prince of Wales, Colonel Welsh Guards, this morning accepted the Freedom of Carmarthen on behalf of the Regiment.

His Royal Highness was subsequently entertained at luncheon at the Queen Elizabeth Cambrils School and afterwards toured the Carmarthen Leisure Centre.

His Royal Highness this evening attended a dinner given by the Asian Society in Wales at the City Hall, Cardiff.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, was present this evening at the National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs Golden Jubilee Convention Ball at the Jubilee Gardens, Blackpool.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Lancashire (Sir Simon Townley) and the President of the Federation (Sir Henry Plumb).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke, travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 30: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at the One-Act Play Festival of the Scottish

Community Drama Association, of which Her Royal Highness is Patron, which was held at the Philology Theatre on the occasion of their Golden Jubilee.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by the Hon Mrs Wills and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, will attend a dinner of the Grand Order of Water Rats at Grosvenor House on June 3.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester will attend a reception given by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and Commonwealth Joint Committee at St James's Palace, London, on May 13.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as patron, Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus, will attend the Association's annual ball at the Intercontinental Hotel, London, on May 11.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend a dinner given by the Baskinmakers' Company at the Inns of Court, London, on May 19.

Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones is 18 today.

The President of the Republic of Ireland is 59 tomorrow.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Dame Margery Perham will be held at the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, at 2.30 today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G. F. H. Farmer and Miss N. Stevens
The engagement is announced between Garry, only son of Mr and Mrs F. Farmer, of Tipton, West Midlands, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Stevens, of Rainham, Kent.

Mr C. A. Michie and Miss A. M. J. Brabants
The engagement is announced between Colin Alexander, son of Mr and Mrs L. D. Michie, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Anne-Marie Johanna, daughter of Dr and Mrs U. Brabants, of Lumbush, Zaire.

Mr P. A. Young and Miss L. Mallinson
The engagement is announced between Paul Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs L. A. Young, of Orpington, Kent, and Lorraine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. W. Mallinson, of Broomhill, Glasgow.

Mr J. R. Garrod housemaster and head of physics at Sevenoaks School, Kent, to be headmaster of Stafford Independent Grammar School.

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Latest appointments

The Secretary of State for the Environment has appointed the following to be additional district auditors (the names of the authorities with which they will be concerned): Mr R. J. Walls (Derby City Council), Mr R. Legge (London Borough of Newham), Mr A. Bardcote (London Borough of Tower Hamlets), Mr J. Elham (Wolverhampton Borough Council), and Mr D. G. Burgoyne (South Hams District Council).

Mrs Shirella Flather, Mr Denis Hodges, and Dr Richard Rathbone, to be part-time members of the Police Complaints Board for three years from today.

Major-General Carl H. Cathey, jr., to be Third Air Force Commander and senior USAF officer in the United Kingdom, in succession to Major-General Walter H. Baxter III.

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The Christian in pursuit of peace

The Times leading article of April 24, "The War Within", indicates the deep concern which continues to be felt, more intensely than ever in this nuclear age, about the paradox of Christians at war. Unfortunately, this article, like so many discussions of this subject, even while recognizing that "war and the Christian conscience have never been wholly reconciled", nevertheless hardly touches upon the real Christian issue.

Indeed, if the article had been written 2,000 years ago, before Christianity appeared, its argument need not have been substantially different despite its reference to the "just war" theories of St Augustine and St Thomas Aquinas. Augustine's code of war was the code of Plato and Cicero with Christian additions. The classical concept of *justum bellum*, even more the Christian "just war", was essentially a restraint upon war, not a justification of it. It is a perversion of the "just war" idea to describe it as virtually the same as a justifiable war.

Most nations engaged in war are convinced that their action is justifiable, though it is extremely doubtful whether any war in history

has ever throughout its course fulfilled the exacting requirements of the "just war" within the very limited conditions defined by St Thomas Aquinas. St Augustine required that the motive of war should be "the pursuit of peace", and very few belligerents in history have not had this motive. The motto of the US Air Force, inscribed on its bomber planes, is "Peace is our Profession".

Apart from the "just war" idea, the other "respectable tradition" in Christian thinking suggested by the leading article was total pacifism as based on the Commandment, "Thou shalt not kill", related to the Old Testament of Moses. But total pacifism for Christians is based upon the New Testament of Jesus. New Testament pacifism is positive and not negative as a simple and literal obedience to the command, "Thou shalt not kill", would be.

At the heart of Christianity is a commitment to the Cross as the way of self-giving love and as the only way of victory over evil, the way to reconciliation in all relationships and conflicts. This kind

of pacifism is therefore certainly not an attempt to "disengage from the world of the possible". Indeed, the Cross is the direct opposite of disengagement. It represents the moment of supreme confrontation between divine power and worldly power. The victory of the former over the latter can be understood only in terms of the assertion of divine power over the world that worldly power can do against it — a victory achieved by means which the world regards as impossible.

Belief in the total effectiveness of the superior force of divine love victorious on the Cross is the basis of Christian pacifism, and through faith its exercise is believed by pacifists to be the only means of achieving the aims pursued through a "just war". That Christian view was perfectly expressed by the Pope when he visited Ireland and contemplated the violence there. He said: "Communities who stand together in their acceptance of Jesus' supreme message of love, expressed in peace and reconciliation, and in their rejection of all violence, constitute an irresistible force for achieving what many have come to regard as

impossible and destined to remain so".

There could be no clearer statement of the principles which underlie Christian pacifism and no greater authority to persuade Christians to put their whole faith in those principles. Nothing is more "impossible" in worldly terms than the Resurrection, the very foundation of the Christian faith. By such means, vindicating the power of divine love, Christian pacifists believe that the world can break out of the constraints of "the possible", which prompt the belief that only by the power of violence can mankind overcome evil and achieve desirable ends.

Such a belief leaves one with only the impossible demands of a "just war" as a means of controlling the violence thus unleashed, or with the wholly negative obedience to the command, "Thou shalt not kill", as the sole means of preserving some kind of moral purity while escaping from the problem.

Gordon Wilson
Chairman, Anglican
Pacifist Fellowship



Pilgrim's progress: The Bishop of Hereford, the Right Rev John Eastaugh, striding along a country lane in preparation for his 200-mile pilgrimage this month through his diocese to commemorate the 700th anniversary of the death of Thomas of Hereford.

Dealers see Naples treasure and buy

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Neapolitan dealers and collectors have flocked into Christie's Rome sale room over the last three days for the sale of furnishings from the country home of the late Marchese di Pietralunga. The castle near Naples was destroyed by the earthquake two years ago and the sale contained the furniture and pictures that have survived, some damaged and rainsoaked.

The Pietralunga were important figures at the Neapolitan court in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and the country house was visited by a succession of kings and notables. Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton were godparents to the Pietralunga heir in 1793. The result of the historic associations and present day Neapolitan enthusiasm for it was to run prices some 40 per cent above expectations.

A fine Neapolitan bureau bookcase in olive wood and marquetry with mirror doors, dating from the eighteenth century brought the top price of 26m lire (estimate 20m-30m lire) or £12,327. Two mid-eighteenth century Neapolitan sofas in Louis XV style with four armchairs en suite brought 17.7m lire (estimate 3m-5m) or £8,382.

Among the paintings it was naturally the Neapolitan artists that attracted the most attention. A painting by Francesco Solimena, the great exponent of Neapolitan Baroque, "Adam and Eve naming the animals" sold for 21m lire (estimate 8m-12m lire) or £10,000. A painting of Jacob's Dream by Andrea Vaccaro, a seventeenth-century Neapolitan, made 15m lire (estimate 10m-15m).

The American passion for folk art was fed with the Thomas G. Rizzo collection on Thursday and prices soared with only seven per cent unsold. New York's Museum of American Folk Art and long time devotee. He died last year.

Folk art comes in many eccentric guises and the sensation of the day was a new auction record price for a weathered vase at \$82,500 (estimate \$25,000-\$35,000) or £48,530. Made from molded and gilded copper, it is in the form of the Statue of Liberty and was made by the L. B. Bot Iron Works, of New York and Chicago, in the late nineteenth century.

A pair of portraits of 1912-20 in the slightly primitive style of Ammi Phillips depicting General Davis and Mrs Nancy Robinson sold for \$99,000 (estimate \$75,000-\$100,000) or £58,240.

Bonham's had an unusual group of Art Deco Axminster carpets with an abstract design by Edward McKnight Kauffer of around 1925. Prices ranged from £1,430 to £1,980 against estimates of £1,000 to £1,200.

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The star lot at Christie's in London yesterday was a fourteenth century Islamic glass mortar which was unsold at £75,000. Christie's had been talking of price around £60,000 to £80,000 and it appears that the owner must have upped his reserve at the last moment. The reddish-brown jar has rich polychrome enamel decoration similar to a group of glass objects commissioned by the Sultan Barquq (1313-1399) for his mosque in Cairo.

University news

Loughborough
Appointments
Professor D J Johns MSc(Eng), PhD, CEng, head of the department of transport technology, has been appointed Senior Professor of the department of transport technology, Loughborough University. He has been in the post since 1978 and has been a member of the department of management studies since 1980.

Professor D C Freshwater BSc, PhD, DCL(Sci), CEng, head of the department of chemical engineering, has been appointed to the post of head of the department of chemical engineering, Loughborough University. He has been in the post since 1978 and has been a member of the department of management studies since 1980.

Professor L M Cantor, MA, has been appointed to the post of head of the department of English and Drama, Loughborough University. He has been in the post since 1978 and has been a member of the department of management studies since 1980.

Service luncheon

73 Engineer Regiment (V) Major-General Peter Shapland, current Honorary Colonel 73 Engineer Regiment (V) dined with former commanding officers and the former honorary colonel of the regiment in London yesterday.

Luncheon

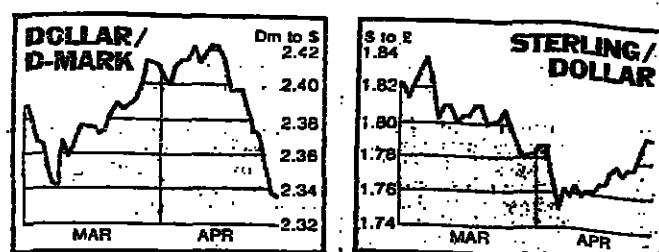
HM Government
Lord Belstead, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given in honour of the Prime Minister of the Faroe Islands, Mr P. Ellefsen, at 1 Carlton Gardens.

Dinners

British Academy of Forensic Sciences
The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, delivered the inaugural Lund Lecture on legal aid at the Law Society last night. Dr William A. R. Thomson, president of the academy, who was in the chair, later entertained the Lord Chancellor at dinner. Among others present were Lord Justice Goff, Lord Justice Taylor, Lord Justice Mustill, Lord Justice Balcombe, Lord Justice Bingham, Lord Justice Kerr, Lord Justice Nourse, Lord Justice Phillips, Lord Justice Rix, Lord Justice Schiemann, Lord Justice Summerson, Lord Justice Thorpe, Lord Justice Toulson, Lord Justice Ward, Lord Justice Wilson, Lord Justice Wynn, Lord Justice X, Lord Justice Y, Lord Justice Z, Lord Justice AA, Lord Justice BB, Lord Justice CC, Lord Justice DD, Lord Justice EE, Lord Justice FF, Lord Justice GG, Lord Justice HH, Lord Justice II, Lord Justice JJ, Lord Justice KK, Lord Justice LL, Lord Justice MM, Lord Justice NN, Lord Justice OO, Lord Justice PP, Lord Justice QQ, Lord Justice RR, Lord Justice SS, Lord Justice TT, Lord Justice UU, Lord Justice VV, Lord Justice WW, Lord Justice XX, Lord Justice YY, Lord Justice ZZ, Lord Justice AAA, Lord Justice BBB, Lord Justice CCC, Lord Justice DDD, Lord Justice EEE, Lord Justice FFF, Lord Justice GGG, Lord Justice HHH, Lord Justice III, Lord Justice JJJ, Lord Justice KKK, Lord Justice LLL, Lord Justice MMM, Lord Justice NNN, Lord Justice OOO, Lord Justice PPP, Lord Justice QQQ, Lord Justice RRR, Lord Justice SSS, Lord Justice TTT, Lord Justice UUU, Lord Justice VVV, Lord Justice WWW, Lord Justice XXX, Lord Justice YYY, Lord Justice ZZZ, Lord Justice AAAA, Lord Justice BBBB, Lord Justice CCCC, Lord Justice DDDD, Lord Justice EEEE, Lord Justice FFFF, Lord Justice GGGG, Lord Justice HHHH, Lord Justice IIII, Lord Justice JJJJ, Lord Justice KKKK, Lord Justice LLLL, Lord Justice MMMM, Lord Justice NNNN, Lord Justice OOOO, Lord Justice PPPP, Lord Justice QQQQ, Lord Justice RRRR, Lord Justice SSSS, Lord Justice TTTT, Lord Justice UUUU, Lord Justice VVVV, Lord Justice WWWW, Lord Justice XXXX, Lord Justice YYYY, Lord Justice ZZZZ, Lord Justice AAAAA, Lord Justice BBBBB, Lord Justice CCCCC, Lord Justice DDDDD, Lord Justice EEEEE, Lord Justice FFFFF, Lord Justice GGGGG, Lord Justice HHHHH, Lord Justice IIIII, 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BUSINESS NEWS

Sterling still strong



Sterling has performed well against the dollar this week despite the Falklands crisis. This has, in large measure, been a reflection of dollar weakness. The United States currency has fallen away sharply, especially against the Deutschmark and the yen as foreign exchange operators have come to the conclusion that American interest rates may well start to fall soon. The pound has gained 2.25 cents against the dollar over the week, but it has lost ground to other currencies, falling, for instance, from DM 4.23 to DM 4.18. Its index against a basket of currencies has fallen 0.2 to 89.6. United Kingdom interest rates were little changed yesterday, though the Treasury Bill rate rose from 12.89 to 12.98 per cent at the weekly tender.

US markets in disarray

Confusion reigned yesterday on the United States commodity markets when news came in that Argentina would be willing to accept a United Nations resolution and withdraw its troops from the Falklands. Financial markets had been uncertain and in early morning trading, after a pessimistic forecast by Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, the commodity markets rose again in brisk trading while stock prices dropped.

Disposal boosts Chrysler

Chrysler Corporation made net profits of \$149.9m (£83.2m) in the first quarter, compared with a \$389.3 loss a year earlier. However, the net profit figure includes a gain of \$172.1m from the sale of its Chrysler Defence subsidiary, and \$66.9m from tax credits. Chrysler's operating loss for the quarter was \$89.1m compared with a \$320.2m loss in the same quarter last year. Sales rose to \$2,510m from \$2,250m last year, it said.

Belgium invited to June summit

Belgium has been invited to the June Summit in Paris of major industrialized countries, ending a diplomatic wrangle over whether it should be allowed to attend. Belgium contended that it should be present in its capacity as current president of the European Community Council of Ministers.

● Sketchley's \$33-a-share offer for Means Services, the American rental wear business, has lapsed. The bid lapsed after ARA Services, which was counter-bidding for Means at \$27, said it was paying for the Means shares already tendered to it. This amounted to 86 per cent.

● The American company Digital Communication Corporation has been awarded the main part of a contract for the supply of microwave equipment granted to the Mercury consortium headed by Cable & Wireless.

Receivers called

Receivers have been appointed by the Highlands and Islands Development Board in an attempt to salvage Lewis fishing factory on the Isle of Lewis.

The factory employs 16 full time and 13 casual workers.

● British Telecom plans to open business centres in the main cities to demonstrate its equipment available from the corporation. The company already has centres in London, Aldershot and Manchester and has one planned for Birmingham.

Taxes lead BNOC to look abroad

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

The state-owned British National Oil Corporation, which yesterday reported a record pre-tax profit of £438m, is planning a significant expansion overseas after its scheduled privatization later this year — partly to reduce its exposure to the high-tax North Sea operations.

Mr Philip Shelbourne, the corporation's chairman, presenting the 1981 annual report in Glasgow, attacked the offshore oil tax regime, which he said was in danger of driving drilling rigs out of the North Sea and creating serious oil production shortages in the late 1980s. Instead of the present three-tier tax system with its top marginal rate of 89 per cent, oil companies should only be required to pay corporation tax at 52 per cent as for the rest of manufacturing industry, he said.

Despite the 42 per cent increase in pre-tax profits from £308m to £438m, BNOC's net profit after tax was only marginally up from £72m to £77m. This included special Petroleum Duty payments of £126m, and corporation tax and Petroleum Revenue Tax provisions totalling £236m.

Mr Shelbourne said he was confident that the issue of 51 per cent of the shares in BNOC's exploration and production activities would be completed before the end of the year, despite fears that it could be delayed by the depressed state of the oil market. The sale, which the Government hopes will raise at least £750m, is scheduled for November, although Mr Shelbourne said the issue was likely to be partly paid for to make it easier for the market to absorb.

BNOC's overseas activities, which now include exploration interests in Dubai, Indonesia and Denmark, is expected to grow even more strongly after privatization.

BNOC is also pressing ahead with development plans for the Clyde field, on stream in 1987. It expects to submit an Annex B field development application to the Government in August.

On the oil crisis, Mr Shelbourne said it was too early to say whether the recent firming of spot prices justified an increase in North Sea official prices. The corporation, which trades 60 per cent of North Sea oil made a profit £6m on its oil trading activities last year. Sales totalled £4,917m. The trading arm is to remain 100 per cent state-owned. Mr Ian Clark, chairman of BNOC's trading arm, said the division faced a challenging future of its own. "In some years they will make a loss but in most years they will make a profit," he claimed.

As in 1980 BNOC was able to reduce its capital spending of £263m from its own cash flow. It also repaid £285m to the Treasury. Mr Shelbourne says, "We want a very substantial overseas programme by the end of the decade." The corporation expects to apply for a drilling licence in Ireland, and has also looked at projects in the United States and elsewhere. It apparently hopes to increase its share of overseas oil production to between 20 and 35 per cent by 1990.

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Bond pulls out of Lacey talks

By Philip Robinson

Speculation over the future of NCC Energy, headed by 33-year-old financier Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey intensified last night. Mr Alan Bond, head of the Australian conglomerate Bond Corporation and friend and business associate of Mr Lacey for many years, announced he had pulled out of all talks with NCC.

The two had been discussing joint exploration ventures in Australia. Mr Tony Oates, a Bond director, said last night from Perth: "We felt that we had to make our position clear, following speculation in this morning's Australian press. We do not hold any shares in NCC."

In a prepared statement, Bond said that the circumstances surrounding NCC would have no adverse effects on its associate company, Waltons Bond.

Waltons Bond owns 13.4 per cent of Simplicity Pattern, where Mr Lacey is chairman and chief executive and his NCC group has declared it owns 20 per cent. But yesterday, emerged a dispute over whether NCC's Simplicity stake is held free of all conditions. The stake is a main factor in the balance sheet of the loss-making energy exploration company

whose shares were suspended at 35p on the London Stock Exchange on Tuesday after falling from a 12p high in the past 12 months. Total debts a year ago were put at about £20m.

It is now thought that the Northern Bank had obtained a temporary injunction on Wednesday preventing NCC from disposing of its Simplicity stake without shareholder approval. The injunction expires next Wednesday.

Meanwhile, it has emerged that three million NCC shares were issued four months ago as security for a \$6.7m loan which was borrowed from NCC's New York advisers Drexel Burnham Lambert to buy a further 631,000 Simplicity shares which took NCC's holding to 20 per cent. The NCC shares were given to the American Group Cook Industries, which owns 11.14 per cent of NCC, but under the terms of the contract Cook has the option to the end of this year to sell the shares back to NCC and receive the original \$6.7m plus interest.

In addition, when Waltons Bond bought its 13.4 per cent of Simplicity for \$26.5m, it is understood that NCC paid Waltons a non-refundable deposit of \$5m which NCC borrowed from the New York office of Marine Midland, pledging 600,000 of its Simplicity shares as security.

New York lawyer Mr

empting to sort the company late last night at a meeting which started after lunch.

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New York lawyer Mr

Frederick Isquith returns to court on Monday for the second hearing of his legal action by three Simplicity shareholders seeking to freeze Waltons Bond stake, obtain the return of Simplicity's cash (it estimates that around \$70m has been spent since Mr Ferguson Lacey became chairman) and prevent any further cash from leaving the company.

The Bond Group says it plans to repay \$10m worth of deposits to Simplicity, although they say there was no obligation for them to do so at this time. The deposits are paid on unspecified projects between Simplicity and Bond.

There have been no official statements from Mr Ferguson Lacey since the NCC share suspension, although announcements are expected on a daily basis by his London advisers.

They have already expressed shock at the reversal of BMCT, a company incorporated in October 1978 to buy the whole of the issued capital of BMCT Counties Trust Ltd. The group has three directors, Mr Ferguson Lacey, his septaenarian life long friend Mr Cecil McBridge and company secretary Mr Stephen West.

CBI warns against pay reaction

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry issued renewed warnings to employers yesterday that the slightest hint of business recovery could spark off bigger wage claims. Mr Bryan Rigby, the CBI's deputy director general, said that as industry began the next pay round "all of us are worried that the earliest sign of recovery in even paper profits could trigger, if not an explosion, perhaps a rumble. Certainly we cannot rely on recession having produced a radical change in employee attitudes."

Employers' interdependence would be tested, he added. "Settlements in different sectors will have effects on others — comparability effects in bargaining, recurrent price effects in the labour markets and price effects in our balance sheets."

"Never was it more important to keep in touch with each other over pay developments and to understand each other's problems and opportunities."

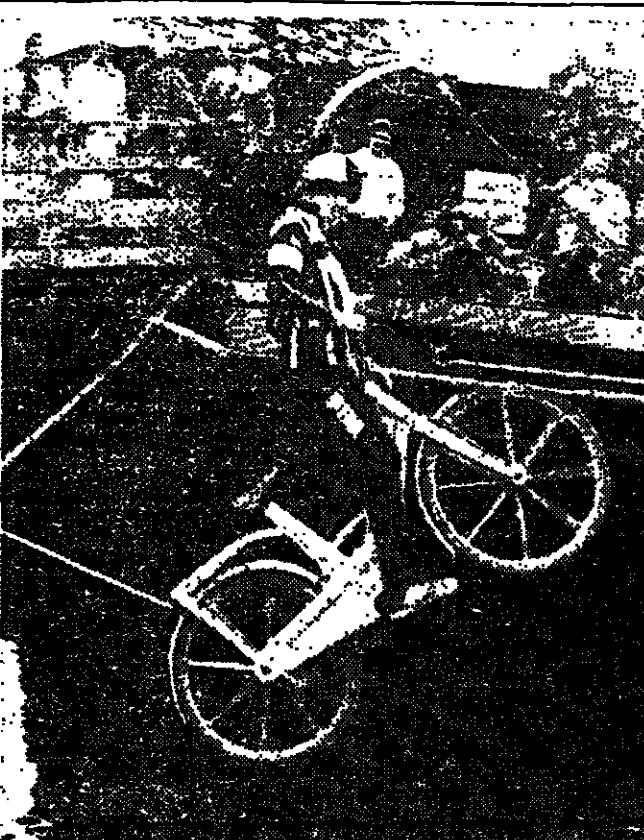
So far this year, the CBI's pay databank is showing that settlements in manufacturing are averaging just over seven per cent, slightly down on last spring with 35 per cent of settlements falling in the five to 10 per cent range.



Rigby: employers are worried

Mr Rigby, speaking at the British Insurance Broker's Association's conference in Bournemouth, said that one of the significant features of pay bargaining in the last two years had been the switch in bargaining pressures from external ones such as cost of living and comparability to internal factors such as survival and competitiveness.

"But while settlements which accurately reflect the ability of the individual company to compete are important, the average is also important. The same spread around a lower average would make all the difference to the United Kingdom goods and services more competitive, provide more jobs and more wealth to share."



Plastic bike takes off.

Plastic bike launched

By Clive Cookson

The world's first all-plastic bicycle was launched in Britain yesterday by the son of the man responsible for selling the Swedish-made Itera bike in this country, pedalled over the quayside into St Katherine's Dock, London.

All the Itera's structural components are made of injection-moulded composite plastics, developed originally for the aerospace industry. According to Mr Lars Samuelsson, the Swedish co-founder of the Itera company, the bicycle is the first product to be made from these materials for the mass market.

The Itera will be distributed in Britain by Falcon, the Humber-based bicycle manufacturer which is part of the Elswick-Hopper group. Mr Bill Holmes, Falcon sales manager, expects to sell 20,000 Iteras in the first year, at £139.95 each. He predicts that its introduction will give the United Kingdom bicycle market its biggest boost since Mr Alex Moulton introduced small-wheeled bikes in the 1960s.

Although the Itera is made in Sweden, it does have a British flavour. Hawall Whitney, the Essex engineering consultancy, was responsible for the detailed design work, and Sturmer Archer supplies the three-speed gears and a specially developed hub as well as some smaller components.

As Billy Holmes was launching the Itera his father's company was announcing the closure of one of its bicycle factories at Barton, South Humberdale.

The 200 employees at Barton will be offered new jobs eight miles away in Brigg, so "no major redundancies are expected."

Hayters buys US shares

By Margaret Pagano

Diamond Industries, the shares, taking its holding in private United States company run by Mr Stanley Mann, has sold its 16.95 per cent stake in Howard Machinery, the troubled farm equipment maker.

The shares were immediately snapped up by Hayters, the Bishop's Stortford manufacturer of power mowers and welders. Hayters, which came to the United States Market last November, also bought a further 930,000

Lloyd's in clash over Qantas

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Bitter criticism of the ruling committee of Lloyd's was voiced yesterday by a leading Lloyd's broker over the decision to hold an inquiry into the renewal of insurance for Qantas, the Australian airline.

Mr Kenneth Grob, chairman of Alexander Howden which won the account from rival Baine Dawes, said the decision was nonsensical and attacked the committee for behaving "like clowns". "If they can do anything wrong and foul any situation up, they will do so," he said.

The Qantas affair has the makings of yet another major internal row in the London insurance market just as the Lloyd's Bill, designed to improve regulation in the market, reaches its Committee stage in the House of Lords.

Hearings start on Tuesday and the Qantas affair looks certain to bear on the contentious issues of diversification and immunity.

Lloyd's set up a sub-committee under deputy-chairman Mr Tim Brennan to establish the facts of the Qantas case on Wednesday after representations from the market.

Aviation underwriters appear to have been upset when Howden tried to place the business in the Lloyd's market with Mr Ian Postgate, a marine underwriter whose syndicate is managed by the Howden Group, leading the underwriting.

The business has now been placed but with Mr Postgate, who is also a Lloyd's committee member, getting only a small share. Howden, meanwhile, is taking a \$500,000 loss on the business in order to meet its quote.

Mr Grob said that Howden was the Lloyd's committee if the inquiry damaged its reputation and would also try to block the immunity clause in the Lloyd's Bill, designed to protect the committee from such litigation.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank 13%
Barclays 13%
BCCI 13%
Consolidated Crds ... 13%
C. Hoare & Co 13%
Lloyds Bank 13%
Midland Bank 13%
Nat Westminster 13%
TSB 13%
Williams & Glyn's 13%

* 7 day deposit on term of 1 month, 12%
* 12 month deposit on term of 12 months, 11%
* 250,000 and over 11%.

MARKET SUMMARY

GEC leaps after hours

ahead of final due on Wednesday when the market is looking for a rise in pre-tax profits from £22m to around £28m.

Anderson Strathclyde continued to surge ahead, up 9p at 127p, awaiting a much-rumoured bid from Charter Consolidated, but Guinness Holdings slumped 13p at 197p in the absence of any dawn raid.

Dry cleaning shares were buoyant with Sunlight Services gaining 6p to 115p in response to a 38 per cent profit boost and Johnson Group 11p better at 22p in sympathy. Sketchley put on 3p at 273p on news that its offer for the United States group Means had now now lapsed and 4 million shares would not be placed.

The victory of the shareholders over the Lomho board in its attempt to increase the group's borrowing limits left the shares 1p better at 65p, with the prospect of the shares now appearing more attractive to institutional investors.

Leading equities generally showed modest losses of up to 2p, with the picture distorted by Blue Circle at 47p, Glaxo at 613p and Plessey at 395p all quoted in ex dividend form.

Moss Bros marked its return to profits with a 10p jump to 450p while elsewhere among trading news there was satisfaction at Exeter Building at 195p, up 5p, and Brown Boveri Cent, 2½p better at 24p.

CFA Group, whose ten greyhound stadium include the White City, returned to a full listing at 18p.

Equity turnover on April 29 was £171.94m (15,033 bargains). Base rates 13%.

Other exchanges
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,390.71 down 14.57
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,323.36 up 20.27

COMMODITIES
● It was a "half day" on the London Metal Exchange as the holiday drew near, but gold futures in New York responded to the change in news about Argentina and the Falklands. After the August position closed £7 up in London at £208 an ounce, gold futures slumped by the \$25 limit in New York when it was reported that Argentina had agreed to resolve the Security Council resolution and the United States would apply sanctions.

● Other metals also rose in London before the market closed at lunchtime. But on the whole trading was quiet, some speculators preferring to take the day off.

● By contrast, the softs traded for the whole day. The May International Petroleum Exchange gas

Gulf wins Lomho battle

Gulf Fisheries of Kuwait, the leading shareholder in Lomho with 15 per cent, yesterday stopped Lomho raising its borrowing limits by 50 per cent.

More than 71 per cent of the votes cast were in support of Mr Roland "Toby" Rowland's proposal and 28.54 per cent against. But the resolution required approval from 75 per cent of the votes.

Votes were cast by 20,528 People of whom 18,485, or 90.05 per cent — were in favour of Lomho's proposal.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lomho director, said last night the group was not disappointed with the outcome but believed the proposals had been far-sighted for Lomho's expansion over the next decade.

Action by toy manufacturer Hornby to shed 400 jobs

By Baron Phillips

One of the world's oldest toy train manufacturers, the Margate-based Hornby Railways, is to lay off about 400 of its 1,200 work force.

Mr Karl Mueller, Managing director, who led a management buyout last summer from the collapsed Dundee Comber Marx toy group, said: "It is a very sad day for us. But it is a case of taking some preventive medicine against 'background' of severe economic recession."

Mr Mueller and his fellow directors rescued Hornby from the DCM receivers last June with £5m backing from City institutions including Guinness, Citicorp, Dow, Investment Capital and Eucra Investment Trust. Under the deal 20 per cent of the equity was left with the directors and employees. Some of the

400 volunteering for redundancy are shareholders.

At the time of the rescue bid Mr Mueller, who was then Britain's biggest toy maker and included the world-famous name of Tri-ang Railways.

But in 1971 Lines found itself in trouble and in 1972 Hornby passed into the hands of DCM. Within a decade troubles arose again and Mr Mueller, who had been with Hornby since 1973, organized last summer's successful rescue operation.

Mr Mueller blames overseas competitors, whom he accuses of "dumping" products on the United Kingdom market at prices cheaper than cost.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Loyal Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch	Gross Div	Yld	%	Actual	P/E	Div	Yld
130	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	130	-	10.0	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	62	Airsprung Group	73	-	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0	-	-	-	-
51	33	Armistead & Rhodes	43	-1	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1	-	-	-	-
205	187	Bardon Hill	201	-	9.7	4.8	9.8	11.9	-	-	-	-
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	-	15.7	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
104	61	Deborah Services	63	-	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9	-	-	-	-
131	97	Frank Horsell	130	+1	6.4	4.9	11.7	24.1	-	-	-	-
82	39	Frederick Parker	78	-	6.4	8.2	4.0	7.6	-	-	-	-
78	46	George Blax	58	-	7.3	7.4	7.1	10.7	-	-	-	-
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	98	+1	7.3	7.4	7.1	10.7	-	-	-	-
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	109	-	15.7	14.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
113	94	Jackson Group	99	-	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0	-	-	-	-
130	108	James Burroughs	113	-	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4	-	-	-	-
334	240	Robert Jenkins	240	-2	31.3	13.0	3.3	8.5	-	-	-	-
65	51	Scruttons "A"	65	-	5.3	8.2	10.0	9.3	-	-	-	-
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	-	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5	-	-	-	-
15	10	Twinkl Ord	14	+4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	66	Twinkl 15% ULS	80	-	15.0	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	-	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6	-	-	-	-
103	73	Walter Alexander	81	-	6.4	7.9	5.3	9.4	-	-	-	-
263	212	W. S. Yeates	231	-	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.1	-	-	-	-

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146



Hinckley top of the crop

Subscription Account is the name given to regular savings accounts by most building societies and they generally involve paying a regular sum on a monthly basis.

You are not usually allowed to add large capital sums to the account although you can in certain circumstances, pay subscriptions up to three months in advance.

Societies traditionally offer a higher rate of interest on Subscription Accounts as regular payments assist their cash flow. Building Societies Association recommended rate is 10 per cent per annum but many societies with both trustee status and Building Societies Association membership offer more.

Top of the interest league table is the Hinckley which offers 12.25 per cent on its Self Service shares for a minimum £1 per month and a maximum £40. No withdrawals are permitted and the rate falls to 8.75 per cent if the maximum of £500 is not reached. On reaching the maximum, the principal and accrued interest are either transferred to another account (where a lower rate applies) or a cheque is sent to the investor. Then payments can continue up to £500 again.

The Leamington Spa's Bonus account pays 11.93 per cent for monthly sums of £1 to £100 up to maximum of £3,600. This rate is calculated as 9.10 per cent for up to three years and, if held for that length, a 'bonus' of one-third of the interest is added.

The London-based Prop-

erty Owners offers 11.75 per cent on its Monthly Savings accounts from £1 to £100 per month. The rate falls to 10.75 per cent on June 1st.

Up to three withdrawals a year are permitted without penalty and closure of the account is on demand. The Stockport-based Vernon Building Society offers 11.5 per cent for its Super

For the past month, building societies have been paying new rates to their investors. Conal Gregory takes a look at what is available on regular saving schemes where it is still possible to earn as much as 12.25 per cent

Savings account although the rate drops to 10.5 per cent on May 1st. In addition, the Vernon gives an extra 0.25 per cent where 12 consecutive payments are made in a calendar year. Sums from £1 to £100 per month may be invested up to £10,000 in total.

The Sussex County (based on Lewes) has increased the maximum sum that can be invested per month in its Regular Savings account to £200, which is double the pre-April level. It offers 11.25 per cent. The minimum monthly sum is £10 and the account can continue until £5,000 has been reached.

Two higher paying Leicestershire societies are the Shephed and Loughborough Permanent. The Shephed's Subscription account from £1

to £50 per month up to £20,000 offers 10.75 per cent, but this falls to 9 per cent if it is closed in any calendar year. The Loughborough Permanent also offers 10.75 per cent for monthly sums of £1 to £50 up to £5,000.

Among those paying higher rates and also allowing a withdrawal is the Swindon based North White Equitable. The Portsmouth's Subscription account is for a five year period, investing £1 to £100 monthly. The rate is 10.55 per cent but falls to 8.55 per cent if the five years are not completed.

Many societies have agencies outside their branch districts and payments may be made regularly to those, as well as by cheque, banker's order or direct debit in most cases.

The rates quoted are net of basic pre-tax. The tax deducted at source cannot be reclaimed. It is also important to remember that rates are liable to fluctuate which should be taken into account when entering a commitment over a considerable period of time.

Among the other societies offering monthly schemes above the Building Societies Association rate are Colne in Lancashire (10.5), Hears of Oak and Enfield (10.5), Haywards Heath and District (10.5), Reigate based Holmesdale Benefit (10.5), Lambeth in London (10.5), London Commercial (10.5), London based Argyle (10.5), Portsmouth based Hampshire (10.5) and the Peterborough (10.5).

Broader currency choice in new fund

Latest entrant into the currency fund market is Save & Prosper which launched this week a Jersey based fund offering small investors the advantages of money market interest rates on relatively small sums of money, and a choice of four currencies.

With three banks already in the field, and pioneers Rothschild, way out ahead with their Old Court International Reserves fund, what has Save & Prosper to offer that is not already available?

At the moment the extra ingredient offered by S&P is the option to hold yen as well as sterling, US dollars or D-Marks. None of the other funds in the market have a yen facility. In addition, S&P is expecting to launch a cheque book facility but since this is not yet available it is only a potential advantage.

On the minus side S&P's charges are higher than its competitors. Rothschild for example makes a flat 0.75 per cent per annum charge on the value of its fund. S&P has a similar charge but can also deduct other management expenses up to a maximum total charge of 1.25 per cent a year — and admits that in the early years this will be the annual levy as they have to recoup their start-up costs.

The other funds also scored over S&P by offering a free switching facility between the different currencies — S&P investors get only one free switch per quarter and then there is a charge of £5 (or the currency equivalent) for each move.

Of the three other multi-currency funds, Rothschild's Old Court International reserves offers the widest range of currencies with 10 to choose from and has taken in some \$22m since it was launched 16 months ago. Bankers Leopold Joseph and Charterhouse run the other two funds, both offering a choice of five currencies (plus SDSs from Charterhouse).

All are run on broadly similar lines with no "front-end load" and no spread on the quoted price of shares.

All that is required to make a switch is a telephone instruction (generally before 11 am or noon), in which case currencies will be switched at the exchange rate prevailing that day.

How much does it cost to convey a house? People are used to shopping around for the cheapest packet of detergent or toothpaste, but are aghast at the thought of haggling with a solicitor over his fees.

Yet the experience of one homebuyer reveals just how much money can be saved if you are prepared to negotiate, what for many is a major item of cash expenditure.

Francine Jordache is probably a fairly typical first-time buyer. At the beginning of this year she started searching for a house and in February found what she wanted — a one-bedroom flat in Whetstone, North London. She eventually agreed with the sellers a price of £23,300 which seemed reasonable, so she went to see her Halifax building society manager to arrange a loan. He agreed to lend her £21,000 on the property.

Francine had never needed a solicitor before so she did the sensible thing and asked the building society manager if he could recommend someone locally.

He put her in touch with three of the society's "panel" solicitors. If Francine used one of these, she would save the expense of correspondence between her solicitor and the solicitor who acts for the building society.

The manager suggested she got in touch with either Derrick Bridges and Co, Boyes Sutton and Perry, or Milnes and Milnes, all of whom had offices in Wood Street, Barnet. In addition, Francine's estate agent recommended Vander Pump and Sykes of Crouch End.

As a first time buyer Francine had nothing to sell so the conveyance was a straightforward purchase of the flat. Being an enterprising individual she rang all



Francine Jordache: enterprising

four firms and was surprised to find that there were substantial differences in the fees quoted by the four solicitors.

"I talked to them on the telephone and they all said that the figures they quoted were rough estimates, but there was still a large difference," between Boyes Sutton and Perry, or Milnes and Milnes, all of whom had offices in Wood Street, Barnet. In addition, Francine's estate agent recommended Vander Pump and Sykes of Crouch End.

All four solicitors quoted a flat £58 for the Land Registration fee and £116.50 Stamp Duty (back in February she would have been liable for stamp duty though this was subsequently changed by the Budget). Here the similarities

Boyes Sutton and Perry was the most expensive by far, quoting a flat £300 fee plus £20 for sundries. Vander Pump & Sykes wanted £200 with £11.20 for sundries and £16.00 postage. Milnes & Milnes estimated a basic fee of £230 plus £10.20 local government search, and £40 mortgage arrangement fee for liaising with the Halifax. Cheapest was Derrick Bridges & Co, which quoted a flat fee of £190 plus £20 for sundries. All quoted varying figures for value-added tax which were not necessarily a flat 15 per cent of the basic fee. The totals including the standard charges for stamp duty (now no longer payable) and land registration fee looked like this:

Boyes Sutton & Perry	£539.50
Milnes & Milnes	£484.70
Vander Pump & Sykes	£434.10
Derrick Bridges & Co.	£414.50

"When I compared the quotes, I decided to use Derrick Bridges and Co," says Francine. "However I must say they were all very helpful and they did stress that these were only rough estimates and that the final figure may turn out to be slightly lower."

The Law Society confirms that shopping around is the best policy and that there is nothing unusual in such large discrepancies between solicitors' estimates. "Homebuyers should take about half a dozen solicitors in their area and ask for estimates," says Mike Moriarty of the Law Society. "Solicitors will generally tend to keep to within 10 per cent either way of their original quote."

The Budget changes mean that Francine will now no longer be liable for Stamp Duty of £116.50, which is a big saving, but in addition, by spending a few hours making telephone calls, she has cut her legal costs by £125.

MONEY TALK Account for low taxpayers

If regular income is your requirement and you pay little or no tax, a new account from National Westminster Bank might appeal. NatWest's new monthly income account is available to personal savers whether NatWest customers or not. Minimum investment is £2,000 and interest is paid monthly into a current account.

The interest rate will vary in line with changes in bank interest rates generally but NatWest says it intends to keep it above the current 7 day deposit rate. The new monthly income account is currently paying 12 per cent and will probably appeal to the elderly, and to teenagers who pay little or no tax.

NatWest's nearest competitor on this type of account is the National Savings Bank Investment account which has the distinct disadvantage of paying interest annually.

NSB should look to its laurels and bring its methods of paying interest into the 20th century if it doesn't want to lose money to NatWest. NSB currently offers 13 per cent (from Monday) but unless you leave your money untouched for 12 months, it is almost impossible to achieve this return because of the way interest is calculated.

Stately target
Owners of stately homes seem to be the next target for the VATman. "A disposal of an article from a stately home by a person registered for value-added tax is likely to be liable to VAT if any one of the following conditions applies," warns the latest communication from Customs and Excise.

These are the conditions: A — if the article has been on view to the public. B — if the proceeds from the disposal of the article accrue to persons or bodies registered for VAT. C — if any VAT incurred on the purchase of the article was deducted as input tax (if it was acquired after April 1 1973). D — if any VAT incurred on maintenance, repair or restoration of the article has been deducted as input tax.

VAT leaflet 701/12/82 explains in more detail and covers the disposal of antique works of art or other contents of stately homes.

Kidnap cover
Working abroad isn't all beer and skittles as anyone who is currently sweating it out in Argentina or the Falklands will confirm. One of the nastier hazards in some areas is the possibility of kidnap, internment, detention or hijack. Insurance brokers, Chandler, Hargreaves Whittall are offering cover for these risks as an optional extra to their British Expatriates Insurance policy. It already covers such eventualities as personal accident, medical expenses, and most important, any unexpected tax liability incurred as a result of a sudden recall to Britain. Cover can be bought in units i.e. £5,000 of medical expenses, £1,000 contingent tax cover etc.

Divorcees' child benefit

Woman who are largely dependant on maintenance from an ex-husband can find themselves in severe financial difficulties if he dies. But there is help available.

One such aid is the Child's Special Allowance, which can be paid every week to a divorced woman when her former husband dies, if at the time of his death, she has a child which he was helping to support.

However not many women in this situation appear to take advantage of the allowance. About 700 or so receive it in respect of around 1,100 children. The benefit is worth £7.70 a week going up to £7.95 from next November.

It is paid in addition to the £5.25 weekly child benefit, which is also paid to each eligible child. There is one drawback, though. Anyone who gets the £3.30 a week one-parent benefit has to give that up in order to get the higher child's special allowance.

How can a divorced woman qualify for the allowance? A

number of special conditions have to be met before it can be paid. The most important is that the woman has not remarried. As well, she must be entitled to child benefit for each child for whom she claims the allowance; and must have been entitled to it when her former husband died. Alternatively, if the child (or children) are hers by her former husband, she may also be able to receive the allowance if he was getting child benefit for the children when he died.

Two other points also have to be considered. Firstly, her former husband must have been supporting the child concerned to the amount of at least 25p a week (or the woman was entitled to get at least that from him, whether he paid it or not). Second, the former husband must have paid enough in national insurance contributions.

If all these conditions are met, then the allowance can be paid. Claims should be made to the local office of

the Department of Health and Social Security. Documents needed will include the marriage certificate, evidence of divorce or annulment, and details of the payment or provision the former husband was making towards child support.

It is important to claim the Child's Special Allowance as soon as possible after the death of the former husband. The allowance cannot be paid back for more than three months from the time of the claim, unless there is a good reason for delay. In any event, it cannot ever be paid for more than 12 months before the date the claim is made.

Child's special allowance will continue until each child for whom it is being received reaches age 16, or 19, if he or she stays on at school. It also stops if the woman receiving it remarries, or if for any reason the child involved loses the entitlement to child benefit.

Jan McDonald

POSTBAG

Getting a fair deal

From Mr S. W. Korber

Sir, I was interested to read your excellent article entitled "How Employees Lose Out When They Change Jobs". I am currently fighting an almost certainly unsuccessful battle with my previous employer's pension fund trustees. I am being offered just under 2 year's service with the new company's scheme in return for over 7 year's with the old one, because the transfer value is so poor. The thing that interests me is whether any existing legislation such as the Unfair Contracts Act could help people in my position to get a fairer deal. I would be grateful for any guidance you could give on this point.

Yours faithfully,
S. W. KORBER, Esq.,
Dore,
Sheffield.

Litigation even if you had grounds for bringing an action is likely to be expensive with no guarantee of success.

Your best course of action is to see a consulting actuary or pension consultant who may well be able to negotiate a better transfer sum on your behalf. If your new employer still offers a poor deal in terms of years of service, you could take your transfer funds to London and Manchester Assurance which runs a special pension scheme — Transplan designed to cope specifically with this problem. The Association of Consulting Actuaries (65 London Wall, London EC2M 5XE) or the Society of Pension Consultants (Ludgate House, Ludgate Circus, London EC4A 2AB) will be able to recommend one of their members in your area.

Arbuthnot Dollar Income Trust Limited

An Investment Portfolio of Dollar Securities in a Jersey Based Company, Quoted on The London Stock Exchange.

DIRECTORS ANNOUNCEMENT 15th APRIL 1982

"We believe that with the present high Interest Rates in the U.S.A., investments made now in this Fund will benefit from the rates of over 15.0%* available. There will also be good prospects of capital growth when U.S. Interest Rates fall, as part of the portfolio is invested in U.S. Dollar Bond Issues and the capital value of these should appreciate when this occurs."

* Estimated market average yield available in this fund on 15/4/82.

AIM OF THE TRUST. To achieve an attractively high return whilst protecting capital values in a company which offers investors the prospects to benefit from current high levels of American interest rates and also affords sterling investors a good opportunity of including Dollar securities in their portfolios.

PORTFOLIO PROFILE. Investment in a range of fixed interest and floating rate Dollar securities, primarily U.S. Dollar and Eurodollar Money Market instruments and Government Agency Securities.

Income Shareholders will receive gross dividends quarterly in U.S. Dollars, free of any withholding tax (except to Jersey residents).

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The Company Offers a Currency Conversion Service.

Custodians, Secretaries and Registrars: Standard Chartered Trust Company (C.I.) Limited.

Managers: Arbuthnot Securities (C.I.) Ltd., 20, Box 428, Commercial Street, St. Helier, Jersey.

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ARBUTHNOT DOLLAR INCOME TRUST LIMITED

To: ARBUTHNOT SECURITIES LTD, 37 QUEEN ST, LONDON EC4R 1BY Tel: 01-236 5281 (Extn. 300)

Please send me a copy of the company's prospectus (on the terms of which alone application for shares will be considered).

Name _____ Address _____

ARBUTHNOT

Issued by Arbuthnot Securities Limited (Licensed Dealers in Securities)

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT

Continuing to meet the needs of the times

Points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr James A. Lumsden, MBE TD, DL, LLB

Record annual bonuses

We have maintained the rate of bonus on the major immediate-profit assurance classes at 65% per annum but, as this bonus now compounds every year instead of every three years, its value is significantly increased. A bonus rate of 65% per annum compounding annually is equivalent to a bonus of £52.5% per annum compounding triennially.

Similarly, for "self-employed" deferred annuities and the "E" Type Retirement Benefits Plan, the rate of bonus has been maintained at 67% per annum — equivalent to a bonus of £75.0% per annum compounding triennially.

This year the continuing strength of our investment position enabled us to introduce claims bonuses for "self-employed" deferred annuities and the "E" Type Plan with effect from 1st July 1981 and to increase these and all other claims bonuses at the beginning of 1982.

Scottish Provident Managed Pension Funds Limited

I am glad to report that our subsidiary company, Scottish Provident Managed Pension Funds Limited, has had a most successful first year. Total funds under management at the end of 1981 exceeded £40 million. The mixed and

equity funds have shown particularly good performance: the equity portfolio 1st January 1982 over 118.0 and 132.0 respectively compared with 100 at 1st January 1981 and both funds were a clear first in recognised comparative performance tables for the year 1981 — an outstanding result by any standards.

New products

Two particular product innovations from Scottish Provident within the last year have emphasised how readily the traditional assurance policy can be adapted to meet a whole variety of consumer needs. Under our Ten Year Income Plan, a capital sum is invested for a ten year period to provide a high income with the capital returned in full at the end of the ten years subject to normal bonuses being maintained.

Under our Executive Incentive Plan, an employer can fund (with full corporation tax relief) the effective of an open-ended pension policy by a key executive, the proceeds of which are the executive's to enjoy in his own right (completely tax-free) provided he completes the period of service specified in the simple governing agreement.

The Scottish Provident has continued to produce new types of policy and new adaptations of existing policies to meet the needs of the times. I know our reputation as an innovative office is appreciated by our agents in whose support over the years we are glad to rely.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available on request from the Head Office. The Scottish Provident Institution, 6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YA.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT

EDITED BY LORNA BOURKE
FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks
Current account — no interest
Deposit accounts — Barclays, Lloyds, and NatWest 10% per cent, Midland, 10 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. Monthly income account NatWest 12 per cent. For sums of £5,000-£25,000. Fixed-term deposits — 1 month 12% per cent, 3 and 6 months, 12 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

Money funds
Seven-day deposits. Simco 7-day fund — 12.85 per cent. UDT "Average Rate" Deposits — 13 Tyndall 7-day fund 13 per cent. Simco dollar fund — 14.03%. Western Trust one month Money-market a/c: 13% interest paid without deduction of tax. Further details from: Simco 01 236 0233. UDT 01 623 3020. Tyndall 0272 732241. Western Trust 0752 281181. New Scheme — old scheme now discontinued.

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts — interest 5 per cent, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Account — 13 per cent, interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000.

National Savings Certificates 24th issue.
Return totally free of all taxes, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of maximum investment £2,500.

National Savings Index-linked certificates
Maximum investment £5,000. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail prices index. 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Cash value of £100 certificates purchased in May 1977, £182.28 including 4 per cent bonus.

Guaranteed Income Bonds
Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity. 2 years, Windsor Life 11% min investment £1,000. 3 years, Lamont Life 10.25% min investment £1,000. 4 years, American Life 11-12.5% (dependent on age) min investment £1,000. 5 years, EuroLife 12% min investment £1,000.

Local authority town hall bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). One year Cardiff 13% 2-3 years Cardiff 13% 4-5 years Taff Ely 14%. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau 01-828 7855, after 3 pm. See also on Prestel no 24808.

Local authority yearling bonds
Interest 13% pc basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers). Minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Building societies
Ordinary share accounts — 8.75 pc. Term shares — 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 pc and 2 pc over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate, depending on the term. Regular savings schemes — 1.25 pc over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax, not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

Finance for industry
Fixed-term, fixed-rate investment is of between 3 and 10 years, interest paid half-yearly with a deduction of tax: 3-4 years, 13% pc, 5-7 years, 13% pc, 8-10 years, 13% pc. Further information from FFI 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 01-828 7822.

Finance house deposits (UDT)
Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deductions of tax. "Five/fifty" scheme: 6 months, 13 pc, 1 year, 13% pc, 2 years, 13% pc.

Foreign currency deposits
Interest paid without deduction of tax.

	notice	1 day	7 days
US dollar (call)	13 pc	13% pc	13% pc
Yen (2 days)	3% pc	3% pc	3% pc
D Mark	6 pc	6% pc	6% pc
French Franc	10 pc	10% pc	10% pc
Swiss Franc	3	3	3

*Rates quoted by Midland Bank — other banks may differ.

March RPI: 313.4 (The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month) February RPI: 310.7 (The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month).

Insurance tax penalties for the working wife

Now that insurance companies are cashing in on the working wife, isn't it about time they showed their formidable lobbying power to persuade the Government and the Inland Revenue that the tax treatment of benefits paid under permanent health policies is unfair to married women?

Permanent health policies provide a regular weekly income when the policyholder falls sick, but after one year, these benefits are treated as investment income and taxed accordingly. For a married woman, the tax consequences of this can be appalling as the case of a Times reader, Mrs T, illustrates.

A senior college lecturer until she fell ill in April 1976, she has not worked since. Under her permanent health policy with Canada Life, she was eligible for benefits when she had been off work for a year. Five years on she is still receiving benefit. In her case permanent health insurance was particularly important because one of her two children is disabled. If she was ill, she reasoned, it would not merely be a question of replacing her income (which in some years was greater than her husband's earnings) but of paying someone to help with her disabled daughter.

She now receives just over £2,500 a year from her Canada Life policy, but finds that nearly half of it is going into the tax man's pocket. Under the present tax rules a wife's investment income is lumped together with that of her husband and taxed at his highest rate. Permanent health benefits are for some unknown reason treated as investment income.

Mrs T says "I used to set aside 30% from my benefit each in tax. I never dreamt I



Mrs T: ill health, burdensome tax

would have to pay more than the basic rate until we received a letter from the Inland Revenue last December telling us there was extra to pay. In the tax year just ended I paid 45% tax on my permanent health benefit. I wonder how many other married women fall into the same trap. We are simply penalised for trying to protect our families."

If Mrs T's permanent health benefit were treated as earned income she and her husband could reduce their tax bill by opting to be taxed as single people. But this can only be done with earned

income not investment income.

There are two aspects to the problem. First, there is the tax position of the married woman. This is a confusion of fiscal chauvinism which is being reviewed at a leisurely pace by the Government following its publication early last year of a Green Paper on the taxation of married couples. Doctor Mary Reynolds of Canada Life says: "It is clearly very unfair that the permanent health benefits of a married woman be treated differently from those of a married man or a single

person. Permanent health insurance is designed for income replacement. These days married working women have large financial commitments. The joint mortgage is an obvious example. Because of this tax anomaly they can have no way of knowing when they arrange a policy how much net income they will have with which to meet those commitments. Brokers and other advisers should be aware of the problem and explain it to their women clients. Obviously they are still better off with a policy than without, but the benefits may be less than they are expecting."

Secondly there is the problem hinging on the fact that permanent health benefits are treated as investment income rather than earned income. Maintenance payments made to an ex-wife receive similar treatment up to 1978 when the inequity of the position was finally acknowledged and the treatment changed.

Arguably there is a case for doing the same with permanent health benefits, particularly since pensions are treated as earned income. Moreover there seems little justification for the present practice of treating an individual permanent health plan differently from a group scheme.

A company that buys permanent health benefit on behalf of its employees not only gets tax relief on the premium which is not available to the individual but the benefits are taxed as earned income in the employees' hands. The individual plan benefits are treated as investment income but there is one valuable concession not available to recipients of benefits under group schemes.

Margaret Drummond

Tax evaders feel the pinch

The Inland Revenue crackdown on workers in the "black economy" — particularly casual workers in Fleet Street, the licensed trade and the North Sea — is to continue, but the Revenue now seems more confident that the situation is coming under control.

Extra cash raised by the Inland Revenue's special investigations offices which deal with suspected tax evasion rose from £14m in 1979 to £28.8m by 1981, according to figures given by Sir Lawrence Airey, Chairman of the Inland Revenue, to a House of Commons committee this week.

Two new special investigations offices are to be opened in Bristol and London

bringing the total to 10, but Sir Lawrence expressed doubt about how much more of the estimated £4,000m revenue lost by tax evasion could be collected.

"It is fairy gold in the sense that the cost in manpower terms might be more than the Government might want to deploy."

Sir Lawrence continues to press for greater powers similar to those given to the Internal Revenue Service in the United States.

"We have no powers to make random investigations of taxpayers as they have in other countries," he said, pointing out that in this country the Inland Revenue must have evidence of tax evasion before mounting an

investigation. A pilot study by the revenue reveals that 20 per cent of taxpayers are understating their tax liability and 40 per cent are definitely not, with the balance of 40 per cent falling into a "grey" area of possible tax evasion. The biggest areas of tax evasion occur, said Sir Lawrence, in the transport, hotels and construction industry and among taxi firms and drivers.

Asked why the crackdown on Fleet Street workers had been so much more effective than investigations into North Sea oil rig workers, Sir Lawrence said "Unfortunately the North Sea is not amenable to quite the same approach because of the location of companies".



Invest in Australia now

while share prices are down

Share prices are low
Australian companies have not been immune from the effects of the recession in the West. Cutbacks in demand have been reflected in lower prices for commodities — and lower profits for mining shares. Oil shares have been hit by high interest rates and the oil glut. Australian stockmarkets have fallen by 38% from their 1981 peak; the oil sector by 66%.

Fundamental strengths undiminished
The full extent of Australia's wealth is as yet unknown, but proven reserves of base metals, precious metals and energy are vast. Australia is 70% self-sufficient in oil and has massive reserves of oil shale — potentially a high-demand resource — and of coal. Known uranium deposits account for 18% of the Western World's total — substantially more may be present.

The immense asset of these resources, a key geographical location and a dynamic labour force combine to provide the fundamental strength which should give Australia an annual growth rate exceeding that of most OECD countries.

Prospects for capital growth enhanced
The long-term prospects for the Australian economy in a world of limited and diminishing natural resources are self-evident. This is, in itself, a sound basis for investment. But we believe that these prospects are substantially enhanced by the current state of Australian stockmarkets with many share prices at attractive levels.

General Information
Dealing in units may normally be bought or sold on any business day at prices quoted in several national newspapers. Applications will be acknowledged on receipt of your instructions and certificates will be despatched within six weeks. Repurchase proceeds will be forwarded within 10 days of receipt of instructions to the Managers. Charges An initial charge of 5% is included in the price of units. A half-yearly charge of 1% is deducted from income. The Trust Deed permits a maximum half-yearly charge of 1%.

The Schroder Group manage assets exceeding \$4,000,000,000
To: Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd, Enterprise House, 15 Lombard Street, London EC3N 3DW Telephone: 0705 827733
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Schroder Australian Fund
The principal investment aim is to secure capital appreciation.
Many of the investments are in those areas of the Australian economy which are not available to investors in the United Kingdom. A large part of the portfolio will be invested in natural resources, although the managers will also invest in those industrial sectors which are likely to benefit from the expansion of the primary sector during the 1980s.

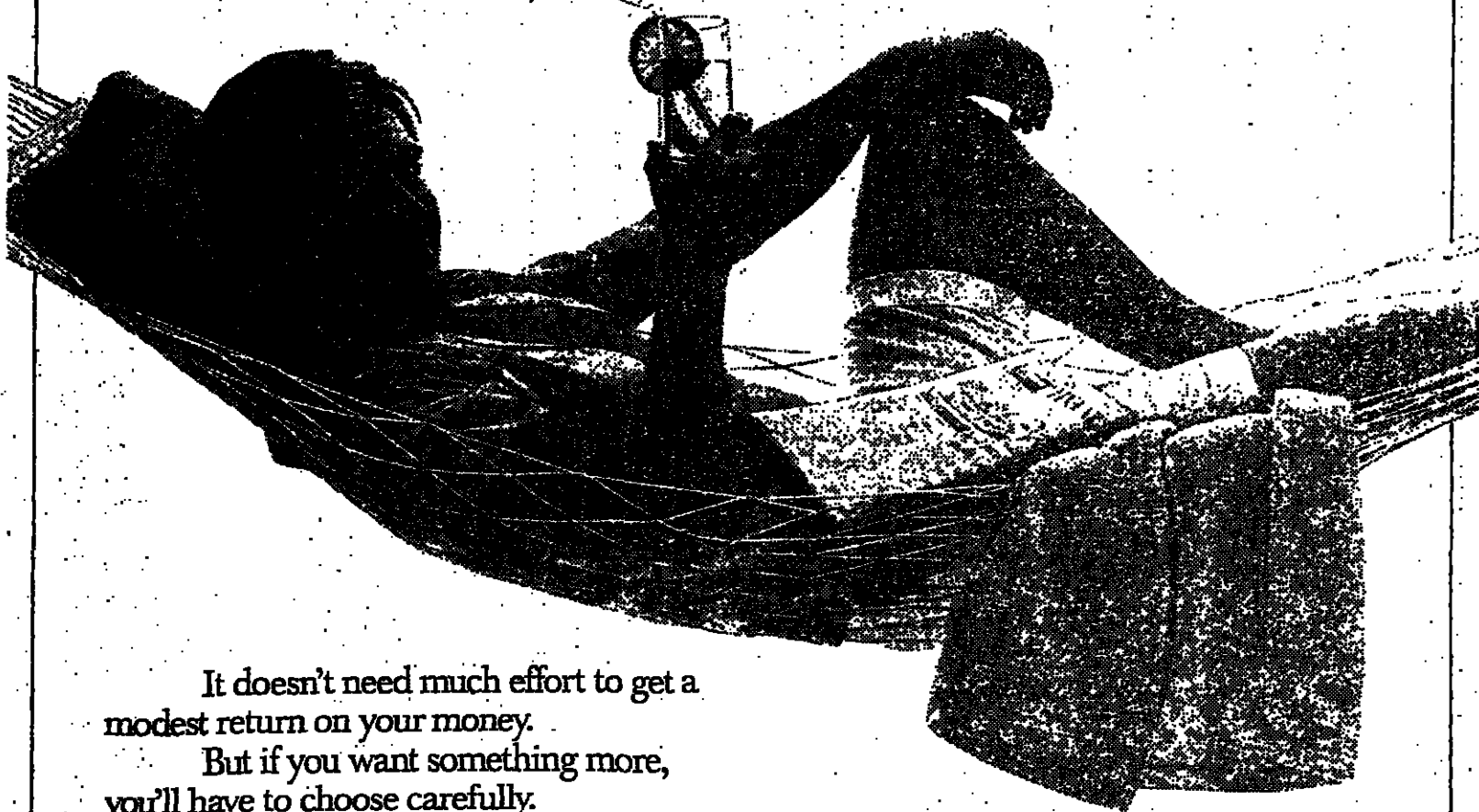
The Schroder Australian Fund has been the top performing Australian unit trust over a very difficult 12 months.
(Source: Planned Savings, March 1982)

How to invest
Just complete and post the coupon below with your cheque. For your guidance the unit price on April 29th 1982 was 49.1p with an estimated gross yield of 3.63%. We can offer investment through single premium insurance bonds where this may suit the investors tax situation. Remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. You should regard your investment as long term.

(at rates which are available on request) will be paid to authorised professional advisers on applications bearing their stamp. Income Distributions of net income are made twice yearly on 31 March and 30 September. Managers Schroder Unit Trust Managers Limited (Members of the Unit Trust Association), 48 St. Martin's Lane London WC2N 4EL. Registered Office: 120 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DS. England No. 1531222. Trustee Midland Bank Trust Company Limited. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

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It doesn't need much effort to get a modest return on your money.

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Royal Life

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Name

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Royal Life (Unit Linked Assurance) Ltd., PO Box 30, New Hall Place, Liverpool L69 3HS.

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

DAVIES & NEWMAN

Dan-Air loss hits parent

Davies & Newman lost money last year on its Dan-Air charter operations as a result of overcapacity.

The group as a whole made a profit, however, though it was slashed to £342,000 from £2.25m last time. This was on sales only £500,000 higher at £14.4m. The group is paying a token final dividend, which is about a third of the year's 4.28p gross compared with 13.2p gross. The shares dropped 2p to 80p.

The Dan-Air operations lost £200,000. Dan-Air has cut back on both charter and scheduled flights and reports that capacity for the summer is fully taken up. Although volume had increased, margins are still under pressure.

The half-year is traditionally loss-making because of seasonal factors but last time the losses nearly trebled to £2m.

Profits of about £500,000 were reported by the ship-broking and oil drilling companies. The outlook for shipping this year is uncertain with freight rates at very low levels. But the group has a 50 per cent share in Dan-Smedvig, a Norwegian company which is said to be doing very well and should continue to do so this year.

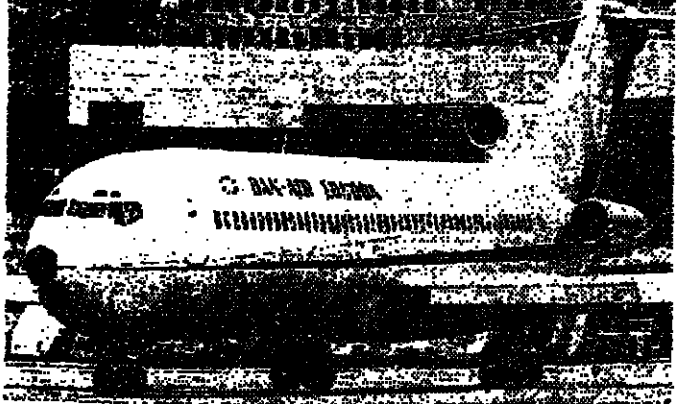
Interest charges in the period were £2.2m which after tax of £234,000 leaves £1.96m. Earnings per share are therefore down at 1p against 44.6p. Borrowings, which were £17m at the last year end, have been sharply cut but no figure is yet available.

MOSS BROS

Back in black

Moss Bros, the top peoples' place to hire top hats and tails, has done well to turn last year's losses to profits.

But the group, now in its new Covent Garden premises, is not being over-enthusiastic about future trading. Mr Manny Silverman, who was the first outsider to enter the Moss clan as managing director two years ago, says



JAMES WILKES

Dividend held

The sale of its business forms subsidiary coupled with a prolonged strike contributed last year to pretax losses of £716,000 at James Wilkes, the filing system to printing group, against taxable profits the previous year of £239,000.

Pretax profits of £157,000 were made compared with £38,000 last time. This is struck after £48,000 exceptional costs involved in closing the Piccadilly store. The final dividend payment is being lifted to 2.14p gross making a total of 3.14p against 2.4p gross last time. Earnings per share come at 3.17p against losses of 1.55p and the shares yesterday jumped 10p to 150p.

BROWN BOVERI

Better half

After a first half loss Brown Boveri Kent, the instrument control group, has made pretax profits for the full year of £262,000 compared with £1m last time. Sales were up to £13m to £10.2m. The dividend has again been passed but the shares yesterday rose 2 1/2p to 24p.

Brown Boveri, 54 per cent owned by the Swiss Brown Boveri group, says poor trading, particularly in the United Kingdom, was a consequence of the recession. Last year the restructuring programme, started in 1980 to boost productivity, was accelerated and redundancies cut the workforce to 3,100. These benefits should now be coming through but redundancy costs of £2.3m cover provisions for this year too.

BOOSEY

Trumpeting

Improved productivity helped Boosey & Hawkes, the music publisher and musical instrument manufacturer, return to profits in 1981 with net earnings of £60,000 against the previous year's loss of £145,000.

Sales rose by 29 per cent from £17.7m to £22.85m but after the maintained half-year payment of 2.71p gross there is no final dividend against the 5.38p paid in 1980.

The board says productivity improvements and other aspects of operations including the reduction of overheads have still to reach optimum levels, although progress is being achieved.

Music publishing activities maintained their record of growing profitability while the overseas companies generally did better in 1981.

The long term promise of the group is now enhanced by the stronger overseas presence, the board says, especially in the United States.

Flight Refuelling's scrip issue is one-for-two, and not a one-for-one issue as stated yesterday.

BIDS AND DEALS

Welco Holdings has agreed the £2.4m sale of its Welco Electric subsidiary to Newey and Eyre Group, subject to shareholders approval.

Bund proposes to acquire the 45.36 per cent interest in Friendly House Property Investment company which it does not already own for a total of £2.45m.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr W E Bailey has been appointed to the board of Alpine Holdings. Mr Bailey is managing director of its subsidiary, Alpine (Double-Glazing). Mr D J Atkins has joined the board of Alpine (Double-Glazing) as administrator.

Mr Philip Jacob has been appointed to the board of the City of Dublin Bank.

Mr Adam Thomson has been appointed a non-executive director of MEPC. Mr Thomson is chairman and chief executive of Caledonian Aviation Group and chairman of British Caledonian Airways. He also holds directorships with Williams & Glyn's Bank and Ous Elevators.

Mr Tony Butler has been appointed a director of Linford Holdings. He is present director and general manager of Kalle Interotech, a subsidiary of the West German chemical group Hoechst. He will be taking the post of group finance director of the Linford Holdings Group, a post which has been vacant since the death of Mr J A Blades in December and will join Linford at the beginning of June.

Mr G A Hazard has been promoted to the newly created position of managing director of Pentop.

Mr Robert Drummond has been appointed an assistant general manager of Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation. Mr Drummond has been a manager of ICFC Leeds since 1978.

Mr Graham Turner is to succeed Mr C E Payne-Roberts as managing director of Doulton Bathrooms after his retirement after 29 years with the company.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher order copper closed at 100.50p. Lead 100.50p. Zinc 100.50p. Tin 100.50p. Nickel 100.50p. Silver 100.50p. Gold 100.50p. Platinum 100.50p. Palladium 100.50p. Rhodium 100.50p. Iridium 100.50p. Osmium 100.50p. Ruthenium 100.50p. Cobalt 100.50p. Manganese 100.50p. Chromium 100.50p. Vanadium 100.50p. Niobium 100.50p. Tantalum 100.50p. Zirconium 100.50p. Hafnium 100.50p. Niobium 100.50p. Tantalum 100.50p. Zirconium 100.50p. Hafnium 100.50p.

WALL STREET

New York, April 30. — Stock prices closed marginally higher, buoyed by reports that Argentina is ready to comply with a United Nations resolution seeking a peaceful solution to the Falklands crisis.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4 1/2 points after the announcement of the settlement and closed at 848.36, up 3.42. Advances edged declines by around 720 to 680 and volume slumped to some 48,000,000 shares from 51,330,000 yesterday.

The Argentine Foreign Minister, Carlos Menem, said his country was ready to comply with United Nations resolution 502 calling for an end to hostilities over the Falklands.

However, analysts said the market was still under considerable pressure from the lack of a budget compromise from President Reagan and Congress and the prospect of a long fight over that issue on the congressional floor.

They said Wall Street was concerned that the Federal budget would continue to balloon without a bipartisan budget agreement, thus placing increased pressure on interest rates and slowing down any economic recovery.

Also worrying the market were projections of an increase of as much as \$4,000m in the weekly supply, announced after the close. It actually rose \$1,500m for the week ended April 21.

Precious metal stocks suffered from the news about the Falklands which caused a drop of about \$14.00 an ounce in the price of gold to around \$342.

Issues in the group with losses included ASA of 1 1/2%, Campbell Red Lake 1 1/2%, Newmont 1 1/2%, and Homestake 1 1/2% to 2 1/2%.

Datapoint was one of the biggest losers, falling 4 1/2% to 16 1/2%.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week				This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday—FT index change on week 572.80 (1.42)			
Unit Trust	Current Price	Change	Yield	Unit Trust	Current Price	Change	Yield
Authorized Unit Trusts							
1000 General Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%	1000 Growth Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%
1000 Income Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%	1000 Bond Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%
1000 Equity Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%	1000 Real Estate Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%
1000 International Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%	1000 Global Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%
1000 Money Market Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%	1000 Short-Term Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%
1000 Dividend Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%	1000 High-Yield Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%
1000 Venture Capital Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%	1000 Private Equity Fund	100.00	+0.10	5.50%
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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

a Ex dividend. a Ex alt. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. i Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p E capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex script or share split. Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. N insignificant data.

Moseley are quietly confident

By Peter West
Rugby correspondent

There must be a chary of discounting Moseley's chances against Gloucester in the John Player Cup final at Twickenham this evening. Their victory over the Bears in the last round surprised most of us as it may even have come as a bit of a surprise to them, too.

Before that success at the Reelings, the more pessimistic among Moseley's supporters were suggesting that their side had got as far as this season's knock-out competition as reasonably expected. Now, of course, the tune is rather different. Having lost in the first round of all, to Gloucester in 1972, and then again to Leicester in 1979, Moseley now have an opportunity to win the title at the first time of asking.

They enter today's game with a quiet conviction that follows the quiet conviction that the Gloucestershire players, who have provided the fair share of line-out, provide a fair share of holding Gloucester in the scrummages.

That seems to be the key question. It is difficult to believe that Gloucester's front row fail to exert a telling pressure. And let no one underestimate the potential of their trio of loose forwards, of whom, the flanker, Longstaff passed a fitness test yesterday afternoon.

The Moseley stand-off half, Perry, scored 17 points against London Welsh in the quarter final round, and all twelve against Leicester in the last one.

Conger, Nutt, Jeavons and Cox are the four survivors from the Moseley side which lost the final to Leicester in 1979. Mills, Moggi and Boyle, the Gloucester star, were injured in the quarter final against the Bears, and may today's encounter be for the memory of an elusive, unfortunate game a decade ago.

Uster begin a short tour of Romania when they meet the current leaders of the Rumanian club champions, Dinamo Bucuresti, David Hands writes. They are the second Irish Provincial side to visit Romania, following the paths trodden by Leinster two years ago. When the Rumanian national league visited Ireland in October, 1980, they beat Ulster by only two points.

Ulster do, however, bring new ground by visiting Leinster in northern Romania, no British side has played in that area. Keith Croxall, who is in charge of the Irish wing, is managed by Ken Reid and coached by Willie John McBride, meet the local Politehnika side on Wednesday.

Soldier of Villa's misfortune



Barton: Trouble in final?

Aston Villa won their third match against Anderlecht yesterday at a cost of an estimated £70,000. The European Football Union, after a lengthy disciplinary committee meeting, decided to reject Anderlecht's appeal concerning crowd disturbances in Brussels and to allow Villa to play in the European Cup final against Bayern Munich in Rotterdam on May 26. That much was to be expected.

So, sadly, was UEFA's misguided reaction to the troubles which caused the second leg of the semi-final to be held up for seven minutes. They fined Villa £14,500, the biggest penalty imposed on any club for four years, and ordered their next home European tie to be staged behind closed doors. West Ham United, similarly punished two years ago, lost about £40,000 through the loss of their home ground, Upton Park, a smaller ground than Villa's.

The incidents were caused by drunken fans, some of whom were seen to be in the vicinity of the Anderlecht supporters. Fighting broke out after an idiot lay supine on the penalty spot as Anderlecht moved to clear their goal.

The offender, a Scottish soldier based in Germany, was immediately hauled away and seemed to be knocked unconscious by a baton wielded by a policeman.

Villa, mercifully, escaped such a heavy blow but, as in West Ham's case, the club have done no more to avoid the problem. The 1,500 members of their supporters' club, who submitted photographs and passport numbers before they left Birmingham, tucked away in a corner of the tightly enclosed stadium, they behaved impeccably throughout the evening.

Anderlecht, fined a mere £5,000, allowed tickets to be sold openly on the eve and on the day of the match and also failed to segregate the two factions inside the ground. As some of the English visitors bought, and subsequently wore, hats and scarves in the purple and white colours of the Belgians, that task was made even more difficult.

It is these easy travellers, who disturbed the peace in the cities of Ostend and Brussels as well, who are plunged into the mire and should be punished. As it was, the 27 that were arrested were released at once and ordered to leave the country.

As John Lyall, West Ham's manager, intimated by the violence in Madrid in 1980, said: "These people are criminals and should be locked up for a long time."

Villa fear that the same element may mar the day that should be the most memorable in their glorious history. Seven years ago, Leeds United were banned from Europe for two years after their supporters rioted during the European Cup Final in Paris. Their opponents were Bayern Munich.

This month Feyenoord, the host club, bear the unenviable responsibility of distributing 28,000 tickets. Villa and Bayern will each receive 14,000. Villa, claiming that the good behaviour in Europe had not been taken into account, are to make representations to the government about licensed coaches and British Rail carrying about 600 potential spectators from Birmingham to Brussels without match tickets being issued from Villa Park.

Tony Barton, Villa's manager, commented: "We are pleased that our fans can go to the final but we are concerned that the same thing could happen again. Our punishment seems excessive but we are happy to accept it. A long clearance from Finland ought to have been controlled by Griffiths; he failed and Stein had no trouble in lobbing the ball over Wardie."

The lead was not put in peril when Stephens chipped down a corner, almost on the halfway line, unaware that Bates was on his shoulder. Findlay saved the situation but Luton remained insecure. The first touch being accurate and here it regularly went astray.

But for the diligent organizing of Luton, the match would have been a disaster. Luton's goalkeeper, who was not in the first division, was not in the first division.

In the circumstances Luton could not complain when, with 30 minutes left, a long centre from Tony was volleyed past their goalkeeper by Atkins. Shrewsbury's stubbornness was creditable but in the end, Luton's goalkeeper, who was not in the first division, was not in the first division.

"But the problem really seems to be with the larger stadium which has 60,000 or more. They expect our games in Bilbao to be sold out."

Mr Croker said the FA were going along with arrangements for the World Cup on the assumption that England would take part although they might be forced to withdraw because of the Falkland crisis.

Ladbrokes have suspended betting on the World Cup. "We want to be fair to ourselves and the punters," a spokesman said. "Because of the Falkland situation there is so much uncertainty about who will take part in the World Cup."

Luton are up, up and away

By Norman Fox

Luton Town.....4
Shrewsbury Town.....1

Sooner enough Luton Town will discover whether they are good enough for the first division. For the moment it is sufficient to welcome the promotion of a businesslike little club with an industrial team who last night at Kenilworth Road gained three points to win promotion.

Shrewsbury's interest in the match was far less pleasurable. The team who had beaten Ipswich Town in the FA Cup were now battling against Luton, a team whose players were needed to discipline the character of a game Luton had been told to enjoy. The lack of discipline was all too evident in Luton's display until, in the end, they ran out comfortable winners.

It took them ages to promote their first modest attack but after 15 minutes of football inappropriate to the occasion they undervalue took the lead. A long clearance from Findlay ought to have been controlled by Griffiths; he failed and Stein had no trouble in lobbing the ball over Wardie.

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Ladbrokes have suspended betting on the World Cup. "We want to be fair to ourselves and the punters," a spokesman said. "Because of the Falkland situation there is so much uncertainty about who will take part in the World Cup."

Sponsors ponder GP pullout

By Norman Fox

Casablanca, April 30 — Teams who boycotted last Sunday's San Marino Grand Prix will take part in next month's Belgian and Monaco events, despite the breakdown in talks aimed at resolving the formula one crisis.

Yesterday sponsors, tired of the squabbles, threatened to pull out of grand prix racing.

As the second day of a two-day meeting of the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) ended after more than eight hours of talks, sponsors warned that they were no longer prepared to tolerate the never-ending disputes which are only detrimental to formula one racing.

Sir Gieve Bossom, chairman of the RAC Motor Sport Council, said: "Members of the RAC team sponsors have warned us that they like exposure but not feudings. Clearly, enough could soon be enough."

Anti-climax for Soviet Union

By Norman Fox

Helsinki, April 30 — The Soviet Union could not finish the 1982 world ice hockey championships as they wished last night. The Soviets, who had made sure of their eighth world title five days ago when they still had two matches to play, were held to a goalless draw by the runners-up, Czechoslovakia, in their last match to spoil their 100 per cent record.

Czechoslovakia, world champions five times, have now finished second on 11 occasions. Canada defeated Sweden 6-0 in their last match to come third with the same number of points as the Czechoslovakians.

THURSDAY'S MATCHES: Canada 6, Sweden 0; Soviet Union 0, Czechoslovakia 0.

Final positions:

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Soviet Union	10	10	0	0	38	10	20
Czechoslovakia	10	5	2	3	28	12	12
Canada	10	5	2	3	28	12	12
Sweden	10	4	4	2	26	18	8

— Agency France-Press

City upset at Francis

By Stuart Jones

Silence rarely pervades the corridors of Maine Road. Yesterday was no exception. John Bond, Manchester City's manager, and his staff, combined in a clamorous call of protest concerning one of their players, Francis, injured during England's convincing victory over Wales at Ninian Park on Tuesday night.

Mr Bond warned that Francis, who scored the winner, may not be made available for the World Cup competition if his groin complaint has not cleared up within the next two or three weeks. He said that England know that he can't go into the tournament without having the injury cleared by a specialist. That is what we are trying to do at the moment.

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Bristol City sack Hodgson

By Stuart Jones

Roy Hodgson, manager of Bristol City during the most traumatic spell in their history, has been dismissed after four months in charge.

Mr Hodgson took over in a caretaker capacity when Bobby Houghton resigned in January. He was plunged into the "Ashton Gate eight" crisis, which was known. City were faced with extinction unless eight of their best-paid players accepted redundancy. The players eventually went, which meant that Hodgson had to select a team from reserves and youngsters.

He was officially appointed manager 10 weeks ago, but City have lost 10 and drawn two of their last 12 matches, and look doomed to relegation from the third division.

Mr Hodgson has a contract and becomes a creditor of the old Bristol City company which folded early in February. Mr Croker, who was sacked, was cut short in 1982 by a serious leg injury, has been appointed caretaker-manager. Sharpe has been youth team manager for the last three years.

Spanish ticket to trouble

By Stuart Jones

England's three World Cup matches in Bilbao will probably be sell-outs, although tournament officials are concerned about ticket sales in other parts of Spain.

The Football Association secretary, who met his European counterparts in Dresden this week, said:

"But the problem really seems to be with the larger stadium which has 60,000 or more. They expect our games in Bilbao to be sold out."

Mr Croker said the FA were going along with arrangements for the World Cup on the assumption that England would take part although they might be forced to withdraw because of the Falkland crisis.

Ladbrokes have suspended betting on the World Cup. "We want to be fair to ourselves and the punters," a spokesman said. "Because of the Falkland situation there is so much uncertainty about who will take part in the World Cup."

Wembley test for youngsters

By Stuart Jones

Tomorrow at Wembley the gymnastics fraternity chooses its junior boy and girl gymnast of the year in the finals of the national competition sponsored by the British Gymnastics Federation.

The boys will present exercises on the floor, pommel horse, rings, vault, parallel bars and horizontal bar, while the girls perform on the vault, asymmetric bars, beam and floor.

Rafter leads Bristol

By Stuart Jones

The England international, Mike Rafter, will captain Bristol Rugby Club next season. Rafter, 24, has never previously led his club side, although he has captained Gloucestershire in the county championship. The present captain, John Corley, will act as Rafter's deputy.

Huewen is badly injured

By Stuart Jones

Britain's most promising motor cyclist, Keith Huewen, 24, was flown to hospital with serious chest injuries following a high speed double crash during practice for the Austrian grand prix at Salzburger yesterday (Adrian Biles writes).

Huewen works Suzuki cars, and was riding a Suzuki when he wheeled across the track and collided with the wreckage of Austrian Alois Hager's bike. Hager crashed seconds before Huewen, who was 20 yards from the embankment, as he lay very white and still. The extent of his injuries were unknown.

Big question mark against Hull

By Keith Macklin

Psychology and the conditioned reflex may be vital in the challenge Cup final at Wembley today. If current form is the only arbiter, Hull will win since they have been playing attractive, winning rugby with flair and free scoring style. Widnes, meanwhile, have struggled and fumbled their way through the closing stages of the season.

However, there is something about the special atmosphere of Wembley that can bring the best and the worst out of teams, a clear case of mind over matter which has several times in the past provided the difference between winning and losing on the big occasion. Widnes, a clear case of mind over matter which has several times in the past provided the difference between winning and losing on the big occasion.

The question mark is against the reactions of the Hull team. Three times in 1959, 1960 and 1980, Hull have been afflicted with the paralysing Wembley syndrome, the bucking of the knees that is the Wembley syndrome. Hull have never won at Wembley, have won the Challenge Cup only once in nine years, and have been successful in 1914. This is a heavy psychological burden to bear.

If the Hull coach, Arthur Bunting, can send out his side brimming with the confidence of recent high scoring success, reminding his players that they beat Widnes 23-3 last Sunday, the cup should be in the hands of the Boulevard. At loose forward Norton is at the peak of his form, and Skerrett and Stone do the work of two men in the back division the New Zealanders Kemble, O'Hara and Leulua are full of running, although Leulua will find his place under pressure from the powerful Day.

Widnes, move Hughes to stand-off half to try to counter-act the elusive Toplis, and the coach, Doug Laughton, has been bringing in the experienced Cunningham at centre, despite his troublesome spinal injury. With three former Lancashire Trophy winners in the squads, Toplis for Hull, and Burke and Lockwood for Widnes there is no lack of big name experience.

Ellis and Moulding answer Oxford call

By Alan Gibson

OXFORD: Oxford University drew with Worcestershire.

It was another cold and windy day, should think the Worcestershire average was about 2.75 per man. Oxford, following on, began 167 behind with all second innings wickets in hand. The score at the start, had increased by lunch to 73, still no wicket down. Fifty-one overs had been bowled in all so you can tell it was not cricket.

Nevertheless Oxford had no choice but to play for a draw, and needed their opening batsmen to show some form. Ellis and Moulding, had an anxious time for a while against Pridgen and Perryman. Moulding had already had some luck on Thursday evening and it looked as if he was eyeing a century in his fifth final in eight seasons, have won the cup three times since 1975 and are unlikely to be overruled by the crowd or the occasion.

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Indians 'accept' Lamb

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The Indian cricketers arrived in London yesterday, 30 years on from their first visit to England, and brought them here to play their inaugural Test match. It was not long before they were being welcomed by the South African cricketers, being chosen to play against them.

Well, their manager, Raj Singh, an active member of one of the old princely families, said that so far as he and his players were concerned the selection of Lamb would be perfectly acceptable. They would be happy to play the Indian government, he implied that they, too, would have no objections. Perhaps an active member of one of the old princely families, said that so far as he and his players were concerned the selection of Lamb would be perfectly acceptable. They would be happy to play the Indian government, he implied that they, too, would have no objections. Perhaps an active member of one of the old princely families, said that so far as he and his players were concerned the selection of Lamb would be perfectly acceptable. They would be happy to play the Indian government, he implied that they, too, would have no objections. 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ROUND UP

Anti-climax for Soviet Union

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Howen is badly injured

London NH

Zino looks a French recipe for success

There was high drama on Newmarket Heath yesterday when racing began. The winner of the 2,000 Guineas, Lester Piggott, was seen in the saddle on the 1,000 Guineas, ridden by a Frenchman, who had been declared to run today his presence in the line-up at Newmarket this afternoon would obviously depend on how the horse responded to treatment. If the horse comes to the worst, Piggott will not be downhearted because he has a first class agent in the person of Lester Piggott, who has been away with the Easter Stakes at Kempton.

Rare Gift's chance has improved immeasurably since the rain has fallen on a course that had already been well watered and I expect to see him play a significant part in the likely winner of this very open race. I am looking to Zino to provide the victory, and his trainer, Francois Boutin, with consolation for losing the same prize two years ago on the disqualification of Nureyev.

It is in Zino's favour that he seems to be oblivious to the state of the going, having won both firm and soft ground. It is also in his favour that he likes to be with the pace from the word go. That means that he should not experience any problems at the start, where he is, No. 20, which is towards the far side of the course. Unlike a number of his opponents, Zino has not had anything wrong this season. On the contrary, he won the Prix d'Jebel at Maisons-Laffitte last

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

month in the style that one has come to associate with a French Guineas winner. Zino's form is doubtless a credit to the strength of the overall French form following the success of their two runners in the 1,000 Guineas on Thursday. However, Boutin remains adamant that Zino has an excellent chance of winning and he is one of the most experienced men in the game.

Those who pin their faith on the form book looked not a little shaken after the 1,000 Guineas, but I shall simply content myself by saying that if the contents of the "bible" mean anything, then Silver Hawk, Wind and Wuthering and Achieved should be the winners. Zino's form, however, is the most experienced man in the game.

Silver Hawk's record this season is certainly without blemish. There was much to like about the way that he quickened today's course and distance. 18 days ago, even though he was thought to be in need of the race, he won the 1,000 Guineas being fast enough for today's classic can surely find reassurance in the fact that he set a new course record at Kempton last September when he beat Murex by five lengths in the Solario Stakes.

Wind and Wuthering has no chance of becoming Henry Canby's first classic winner if he runs as indifferently as he did at the start of the race. When he finished behind Cajun, Zino, King and Macmillan in the Greenham, however, those who dismiss his record as being a short memory because he was only last autumn that he looked so commanding when he



Wind and Wuthering, on whom Steve Caution, the American rider, will be seeking his second 2,000 Guineas

Piggott can All hail Ardross, the King of the Cups

From Desmond Stoneham, Paris, April 30

Lester Piggott and River Lady look set to dominate the classic rivals in the Poule d'Essai des Poulains (French 1,000 Guineas) at Longchamp on Sunday. The English champion jockey has a more difficult task on April Run in the Prix Ganay which I expect to be won by Bikkala from the English visitor, Kalaglow.

Jointly owned by Stavros Niarchos and Robert Sangster, River Lady only has to avoid trouble to capture the valuable French classic which Piggott last won in 1964 on Ragoon Prince. Although it is not obvious in the form book, River Lady has always been considered far superior to her stable companion, Play It Safe, who was a disappointing fourth in Thursday's 1,000 Guineas.

River Lady was unlucky to be beaten by Play It Safe in last October's Prix Marcel Boussac. Earlier this year, however, the daughter of Riverman impressed when landing the Prix de la Grotte, over Sunday's course and distance, from Exquisite Order and Typhoon Polly. Second place in the Pouliches may go to the Aga Khan's Parazma.

Even without the benefit of a previous run this season, I still believe Bikkala will take all the beating in the 10th furlong Prix Ganay. Kalaglow had a curtailed season last year after pulling a ligament in the Epsom Derby. A recent winning performance in the Epsom Derby, however, has shown the colt to be back to his best and, the almost certain firmish ground at Longchamp on Sunday, should enable Kalaglow to fill the runner-up position.

Ardross stole the show on the middle day of the Prix d'Essai des Poulains. Even the most hardened regulars could not conceal their excitement after an enthralling battle between Ardross, Glint of Gold and Amynadas. On two occasions Charles St. George's heroic barrier appeared to be in trouble — first when Amynadas stepped up the pace half a mile from home and again when Glint of Gold and Amynadas were fighting for supremacy starting down the hill. But the moment they hit the rising ground, Ardross's stamina came into play and at the finish he beat Glint of Gold by a considerable margin.

Ardross is a great horse, using the adjective in its absolute sense. He possesses limitless courage and stamina and is by no means devoid of speed. Last season Ardross's only defeat occurred when he finished fifth to Gold River in the Prix de la Triomphe. However he gained his revenge on Alec Head's filly in the French St. Leger and also in the Ascot Gold Cup and the Goodwood Cup among his five victories.

We will play the cup game again, says Cecil Selie, the Yorkshire Cup, the Henry II Stakes at Sandown and the Ascot Gold Cup will be his targets next year. And then if he is looking sharp will probably have a tilt at the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes.

Half an hour earlier Cecil had shown us the new favourite for the Oaks when Piggott and Sing Solity beat the smooth, elegant gelding from Cornish Heroine and

Rest of Newmarket programme

Tote Double: 3.0 and 4.5. Treble: 2.15, 3.35 and 4.35
[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 3.0]
1.45 PHILIP CORNICK ALLOYS STAKES (Qualifier: 2-y-o; £3,335: 5f) (9 runners)
104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117
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1.45 PHILIP CORNICK ALLOYS STAKES (Qualifier: 2-y-o; £3,335: 5f) (9 runners)
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2,000 Guineas field

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Test-tube twins 'are doing well'

By Nicholas Timmins

The first test-tube twins to be born in Britain were last night said to be "very healthy for their size and doing well".

The twins, Daniel and Christopher, were born to Mrs Josephine Smith, aged 31, at the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, north London, just before midnight on Thursday night.

They weighed 4lb 10oz and 5lb 2oz and were both delivered naturally, six weeks premature. Last night they were in the special care baby unit in the hospital, as a routine precaution.

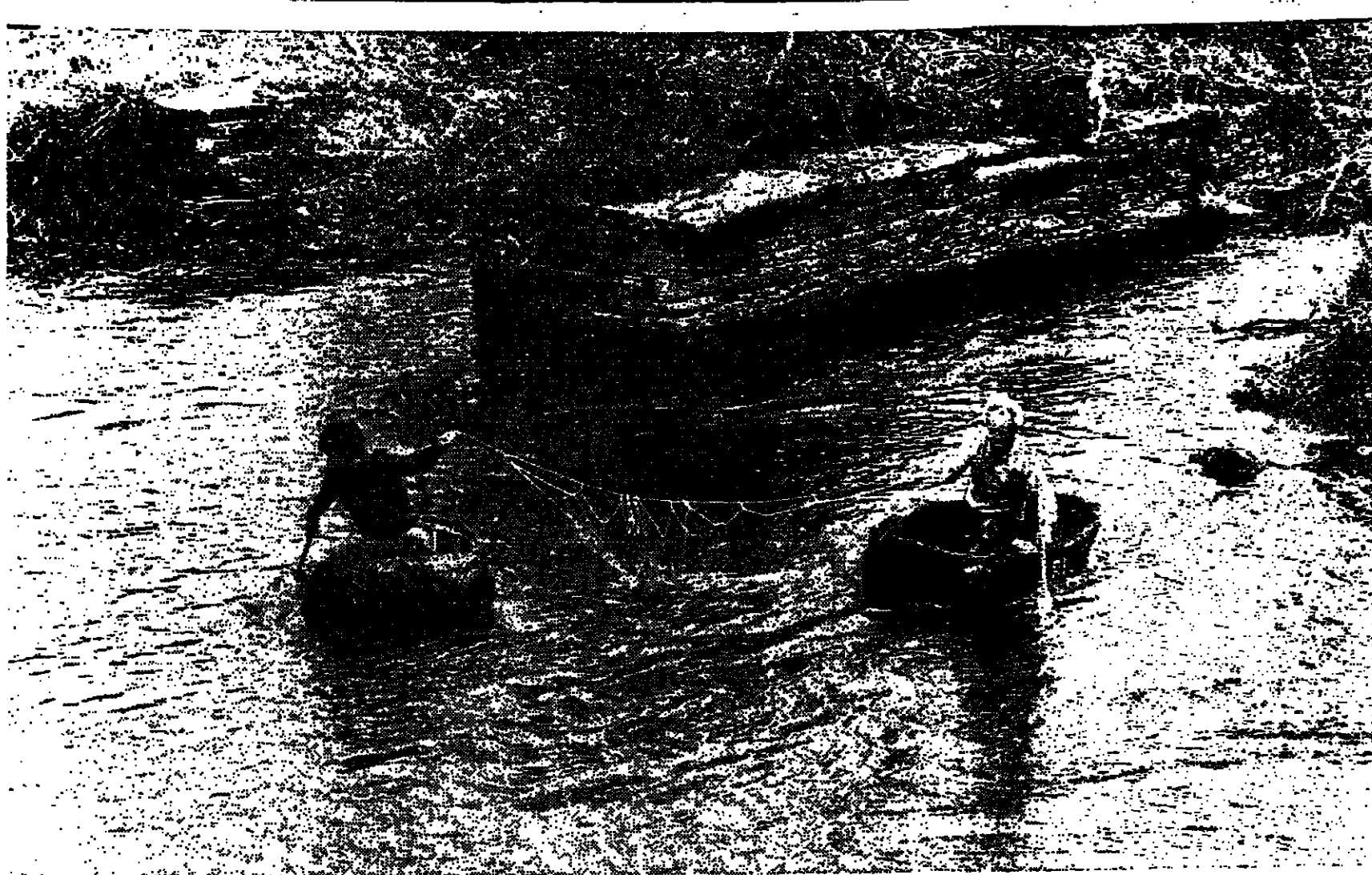
They are the first test-tube babies born within the National Health Service since 1978 and 1979 when three were delivered under Dr Robert Edwards and Mr Patrick Steptoe at Oldham General Hospital. The twins make the team led by Professor Ian Craft, professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at the Royal Free, only the second in Britain to achieve success with the technique.

In Mrs Smith's case, three fertilized eggs were replaced to increase the chances that one of them would implant. All three implanted initially, but one foetus then died.

Mrs Smith, aged 31, an inland revenue civil servant, and her husband Stewart, a Post Office worker, come from Stockport. She had been unable to have a child because she was born with one fallopian tube missing, and had to have the other removed after an ectopic pregnancy. Thus her only hope of having a child was by the test-tube baby technique.

Professor Craft said last night he hoped similar births could happen throughout the health service (the Press Association reports). "If we can make the technique simpler and available in more district general hospital settings, then it is some hope for the future."

Research fears, page 2



A coracle pair working down the River Teifi, their net strung between them, before carrying home their catch and craft (below).

The netmen nettled

From Tim Jones, Llechryd, Dyfed

In far west Wales an annual battle older than Christianity has begun again. Salmon and sea trout, sent into Cardigan Bay, are moving up the rivers of the north to breed in the upper reaches where fine gravel provides a nursery for their spawn.

Not all will make it, for waiting in the sweet-flowing River Teifi are the coracle fishermen. With a 14-ft net strung between them, two coracles working together drift down the gentle current to take their share of the harvest.

It is a timeless scene, but one the coracle men fear is threatened. The Welsh Water Authority, alarmed by decreasing stocks, is seeking

new curbs to protect a business worth £30m a year. The coracle men say their livelihood is being sacrificed to place the wealthy anglers' clubs of England on whose stretches of the river thousands of members fish each year.

Mr Bernard Thomas, a coracle man for fifty years, agrees that the fish stock has fallen, but firmly denies that his ancient method is responsible for the decline.

"In 1860 there were 300 pairs on this river and salmon were so plentiful that farmers had to undertake not to give it to their servants more than twice a week."

"Now, there are only 16 licences for 32 pairs, but the authority issued more than

22,000 licences last year to individual anglers." Mr Thomas, who once crossed the English Channel in a coracle, has lobbied Parliament with his craft on his back to gain protection for what he considers an integral part of Celtic culture.

"We have been persecuted since the time of James I and now it seems that the water authority wants to reduce the number of licences to just twelve. Others go even further and say we should only have six licences. Only anglers are now allowed. Llechryd Bridge. I am disgusted that in 1982 a body of people, because they are in the majority, should want to suppress the ancient craft of a minority."



Bonn fails to crack British position

Continued from page 1

to officials present at the negotiations. The Danish and French agriculture ministers rang Copenhagen, where President Mitterrand was on an official visit, and they told their leaders that Britain was still not prepared to give in on the farm package.

The French President, after conferring with Mr Jorgensen the Danish Prime Minister, rang Herr Schmidt in Bonn who was already apparently annoyed at the fact that a week earlier Mr Pym had been unimpressed by a request for rebate offer from his partners worth about £43m.

Herr Josef Ertl, the West German Agriculture Minister, had already been recalled earlier in the day from Luxembourg to Bonn to discuss how to break the British deadlock.

President Mitterrand suggested that Herr Schmidt might be able to persuade Mrs Thatcher to soften the British line. At Number 10, Mrs Thatcher told him firmly on the telephone that she had every confidence in her ministers' ability to negotiate.

Herr Schmidt then decided to go the other way. He tried to isolate Britain and crack its position by convincing him to spend what was necessary to bring West Germany in line with other countries. Herr Ertl sent back into the negotiations with his orders, while President Mitterrand and Herr Schmidt rang other leaders in the Benelux countries.

Mr Buchanan-Smith said he "genuinely" found France came with proposals for yet further price increases. The West Germans, he said, then turned to the French and the Danes in turn. To the British minister's astonishment, the Danes then put forward a proposal to increase prices of cereals, rape seed oil, and beef and was given much West German and Dutch backing.

"I found it extremely surprising," Mr Buchanan-Smith said afterwards. Both Denmark and West Germany had then backed British objectives to the size of proposed price increases and

suddenly they came forward with new even higher ones of their own. "I am very disappointed that some delegations were prepared to compromise their long standing positions," Mr Buchanan-Smith said.

There was at least one other sign of behind-the-scenes wheeling and dealing. Belgium was allowed to revalue its green franc rate by 5.8 per cent immediately, something which up to now France had vehemently opposed.

Mr Paul de Keersmaeker, the Belgian Agriculture Minister who presided at the meeting, kept everyone working through the complicated dossier in an effort to clear up as much as possible before the budget negotiations resume. The final package has been approved in its totality now by seven out of the 10 countries although the wine question will still need a good deal of work done on it.

Bonn: Herr Schmidt is understood to have conveyed to Mrs Thatcher his disappointment that she has not responded to European support with a more helpful approach to Community problems (Patricia Clough writes).

The West Germans, who firmly back Britain have joined the trade embargo against Argentina at considerable sacrifice to themselves, are sure that this has not changed the British attitude to the Community. Herr Schmidt did not say this in so many words during his telephone conversation with Mrs Thatcher, informed sources said, but he implied it in their discussion of the Falkland crisis and of the EEC budget and agriculture problems.

At a press conference here at the end of his three day state visit to Denmark, President Mitterrand, said today that France would not use the Falklands issue to press Britain to reach a swift solution of the EEC budgetary and agricultural price problems (Christopher Follett writes).

"That would be an unfortunate method," Mitterrand said.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Air Chief Commander, Women's Royal Air Force, attends Air Gunners' Association Bomber Command reunion dinner at Grosvenor House Hotel, London, 6.30.

Solution of Puzzle No 15,814

ACROSS
1 Stone-age foresight? (10).
2 Like the ewe lamb, or the pearl of great price (4).
3 As Athens with Zeus, so Wendy with Barrie (5-5).
4 But at cards one's higher than he (4).
5 What may bring prices down in the sales (5,7).
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Address: _____

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

ACROSS

1 Stone-age foresight? (10).

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May Day

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Solution of Puzzle No 15,819

ACROSS
1 HONEYMOON
2 BIRTHDAY
3 WEDDING
4 ANNIVERSARY
5 BIRTHDAY
6 WEDDING
7 ANNIVERSARY
8 BIRTHDAY
9 WEDDING
10 ANNIVERSARY
11 BIRTHDAY
12 WEDDING
13 ANNIVERSARY
14 BIRTHDAY
15 WEDDING
16 ANNIVERSARY
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89 BIRTHDAY
90 WEDDING
91 ANNIVERSARY
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3 WEDDING
4 ANNIVERSARY
5 BIRTHDAY
6 WEDDING
7 ANNIVERSARY
8 BIRTHDAY
9 WEDDING
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